The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,041—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, the scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 8-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th May, 1881, at 3 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on TUESDAY, 17th May, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 13th May, 1881, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, IN HAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY,

THE S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 Tons, on MONDAY, 30th May, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. CHYEBASSA 2,644 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 25th May, will connect at Cooktown with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Chyebassa from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—In order to save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th May, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 90
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 500	„ 360	„ 140

Including Wines. Without iced.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st June, 1881.
SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st July, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to the abovementioned Ports:—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
CASTORE	G. Mahorchich	1859	250	27th May 1881.
VORWAERTS.	G. Marussig	2294	450	5th June 1881.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed*.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
TO BRINDISI	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

The following extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Aden, Suez, and Port Said:—

s. s. TIMAVO, on or about 1st June, 1881.
s. s. CALIPSO, on or about 15th June 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. RAGUSIN, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 21st May, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 27th, 1881.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, Rs. 15, double Rs. 20. The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th May
— THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „
s. ROSETTA	3500	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	14th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	21st „
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	28th „
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	5th July
— KASHGAR	2627	450	W. A. Seaton	12th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	26th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class Rs.	1,150	Rs 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	20th May.
ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barratt	3rd June.
VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown	17th „
SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	1st July.

	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
Return Tickets are now issued To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th April, 1881.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons. H. P.	1881.
BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2,100 300	7th May
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2,400 300	21st „
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw.	2,100 300	1st June
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700 400	18th „
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700 400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., } Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLD DRINKS

may be obtained immediately by slowly pouring Liquor over a lump of Ice held by Ice Claws into a tumbler. The thirsty need not to wait in impatient tantalization while the Ice is dissolving in the tumbler for the enjoyment of his peg, cup of claret, or glass of beer, but can have it *at once*, sharp, clear, and

REFRESHINGLY COLD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Richly Cut GLASS ICE TRAYS, with hollow Ice Stems, each	2 0	2 8
ICE PAILS, mounted in the best electro-plate	14 0	to 30 0
ICE CLAWS (Scissor-shaped) for serving Ice, of best electro-plate, from	9 0	to 10 8
ICE TONGS ditto ditto	4 8	to 6 0

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

WHITE FRENCH WINES.

(Suitable for the Hot Season).

	Cash Prices. Qts, per doz. Rs. a.
CHABLIS	18 0
BARSAC	19 0
SAUTERNE	23 8
HAUT SAUTERNE	31 8
AUSTRALIAN WINES.	
HOCKHEIMER (White)	16 0
SHIRAZ (Red)	18 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation

Quarts per doz., Cash, Rs. 8 0
Pints „ „ 5 8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GINGER ALE,

A SACCHARINE AERATED WATER OF SPARKLING BRILLIANCE,

IS highly aromatic, pleasingly pungent to the palate, and delightfully refreshing as a beverage for tropical climates.

The various ingradients composing this popular drink are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (as with all our Aerated Waters) are exercised in its production.

PURE WATER, PURE INGREDIENTS, SKILLED LABOUR,

And well constructed and suitable apparatus driven by powerful steam machineryare at our command, combined with the Factory being under the supervision of a talented Chemist, through whose experience and knowledge we hope to maintain the high reputation so long enjoyed by the Company for their other Aerated Waters.

Cash Rs. 1-8 per dozen (bottles extra).

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOMEWARD BOUND

TRAVELLERS CAN PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

Manilla and Trichinopoly, of the finest qualities, for home use.

BARRIE'S MADRAS CONDIMENTS,

Bengal Chatni, Caynne Sauces, Curry Paste, Curry Powder, Madras Chatni, Mulligatani Paste:

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

OVERLAND TRUNKS, COURIER, HAND AND DRESS-BAGS,

RUGS AND RUG AND BED-STRAPS,

AIR PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS,

DECK CHAIRS,

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,

PURSES, POCKET BOOKS AND PLAYING CARDS,

WRITING CASES AND STATIONERY,

SOAPS, SPONGES, EAU DE COLOGNE,

AND ALL OTHER TOILET ARTICLES.

INFANT'S PREPARED FOODS AND ANGLO-SWISS MILK

AT

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GAIETY THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 14,
THE VICTORIA LOFTUS TROUPE
OF
SPECIALTY AND DRAMATIC ARTISTS
Will appear in the celebrated moral drama,
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN;
OR,
LIFE AMONG THE LOWLEY,
as played by this Company over three hundred times in the principal cities of the world.

NEW SCENERY ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE.
CORRECT COSTUMES AND EFFECTS.
THE GREAT SNOW SCENE.
THE FROZEN RIVER.
ELIZA'S ESCAPE OVER THE FLOATING ICE.
AN AMERICAN COTTON PLANTATION SCENE.
PASTIMES OF THE NEGRO SLAVES.
A SOUTHERN SLAVE MARKET.
DEATH OF UNCLE TOM AND EVA.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION ALLEGORY.
PEACE AT LAST. ASCENSION OF EVA.

Box Office at SOUNDY & CO's.
PRICES AS USUAL.
DAVIS & FROST, Directors.

LYCHEES.—A consignment of this exquisite fruit just received from CALCUTTA. Price, Rs. 3 per 100.

WM. WATSON & Co.

28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET, a commodious and airy upperstoried BUNGALOW facing the sea, Chowpatty. Rent moderate. Apply to

B. SAKARAMJEE & CO.,
House and Estate Agents.

32, Meadow Street.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

WANTED an ASSISTANT for the Agent's Office of the Eastern Bengal Railway, who has had experience in railway and official correspondence. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem. Apply by letter only, addressed to the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway. Sealdah Terminus, the 6th May, 1881.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Seventeenth ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort premises on THURSDAY, the 19th May, 1881, at 3 P. M.:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 31st March, 1881, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order,
JOHN CAMERON, Manager in India.
Bombay, 10th May, 1881.

MATHERAN.—Only two remaining BUNGALOWS. Rent Rs. 600 and Rs. 300. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

MALABAR HILL.

THREE furnished BUNGALOWS on Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 300, Rs. 250, and Rs. 175. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

CUMBALA HILL.

TWO upper-storied BUNGALOWS, rent Rs. 125 and Rs. 150. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

BREACH CANDY.

TWO very desirable commodious BUNGALOWS at Breach Candy. Rent Rs. 275 and Rs. 250. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

PARADISE LODGE, on Malabar Hill, Mount Pleasant Road, rent Rs. 225. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, Fort. House Agent.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

Under instructions from the Peninsular and Oriental Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by auction at the Mazagon Dockyard, at 2 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 17th May, the

S. S. GOLCONDA, 1,900 TONS, 450 H. P.,

built by the Thames Iron Works in 1863. She is fitted with compound engines by Messrs. Humphreys and Tennant of 450 H. P., with cylinders 48 and 96 inches, and has tubular boilers with brass tubes. Her dimensions are, length, 314·5 feet; breadth, 38·3 feet; depth, 20·6 feet. For further particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT of the Company.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th April, 1881.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 23rd and 24th instant, in honor of the EMPRESS OF INDIA'S BIRTHDAY.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. D. DAWSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
REG. MURRAY, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOLAIN, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
H. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 4th May, 1881.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

OZO! OZO!! OZO!!!

A MOST agreeable and elegant beverage prepared on the truest scientific principles, and containing the essential elements of animal organization.

It is a drink eminently suitable for India, and is a DISSIPATOR OF MENTAL and NERVOUS AFFECTIONS and a RENEWER OF PHYSICAL POWER.

Being a very pleasant and grateful Beverage it forms a delicious draught at any time of the day, and its RESTORING and REFRESHING action is at once apparent; the WORN CIVILIAN, the TIRED SOLDIER, the FATIGUED SPORTSMAN, and the HARRASSED MAN OF BUSINESS will alike derive advantage from its use on account of its Nourishing Properties and Nervine Tonic character.

Cash Price per dozen bottles, Rs. 3.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GENUINE DALMATIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER. FATAL TO ALL INSECTS.

HARMLESS TO DOMESTIC AND HIGHER ANIMALS.

THIS new preparation is sovereign and effective in destroying Bugs, Fleas in Dogs, Flies, Beetles, Ants, and all other insects. IT IS SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER PREPARATION SOLD AS "INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER."

Per tin Annas 8 and Re. 1.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S
NEVER-FAILING
PULMONIC BALM
FOR COUGH, COLD, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH,
ASTHMA, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST.

Give it a fair trial, and you will never be disappointed.

A mild and safe combination of Purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing Expectorant Demulcent, and Balsamic properties.

As this new Preparation is entirely free from Opium and other injurious and objectionable drugs, it may be given without any danger even to children. It never fails to cure the most obstinate forms of Cough, Cold, Whooping Cough. Hoarseness, &c., in a few doses. In ordinary cold, when attended with feverishness and headache, this medicine acts as a charm, and gives speedy relief when properly administered and attending to the directions given with each bottle.

Per Bottle, As. 8 and Re. 1.

B. S. MADON AND CO.

VIN VITÆ.
VIN VITÆ.
VIN VITÆ.

MORE PREFERABLE TO ANY OTHER PREPARATIONS.

A MOST refreshing, invigorating and non-alcoholic sparkling BEVERAGE, containing PHOSPHATES of stimulating and sustaining nature, is strongly commended to the notice of those whose MENTAL and PHYSICAL POWERS are overstrained by much brainwork. It stimulates the APPETITE and assists DIGESTION, is MORE PLEASANT IN TASTE AND AROMA THAN ANY PREPARATION OF ITS KIND.

Per doz. Rs. 2-8.

Prepared only by
B. S. MADON & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S EXHILARATING STILL HOCKS.

Cash. per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.			Cash. per dozen. Pints. Rs. as.
42 0	Still...	... HOCK ... Johannisberg	... 23 0
	The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.		
36 0	Still...	... HOCK ... Liebfraumilch	... 19 0
	A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.		
27 0	Still...	... HOCK ... Nierstein	... 14 8
	Very soft and good bouquet.		
25 0	Still...	... HOCK ... Hochheimer	... 13 8
	A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine.		
24 8	Still...	... HOCK ... Steinwein	... ...
	Of great fragrance, pure and natural.		
21 0	Still...	... HOCK ... Geisenheim	... 11 8
	Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.		
19 0	Still...	... HOCK ... Laubenheim	... 10 8
	A light dinner wine, sound, and adapted for general use.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

WATERPROOF COATS, CAPES, CAPS, AND LEGGINGS.

Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Coats	Credit Rs. 8 8	Cash Rs. 7 12
Stout White Macintosh Coats, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent it from sticking during the Hot Weather	Credit Rs. 20 0	Cash Rs. 18 0
Stout White Macintosh Inverness Capes, made from the same material as the Coats abovementioned	Credit Rs. 27 8	Cash Rs. 24 12
White Vulcanized Waterproof Caps, ventilated	Credit Rs. 3 8	Cash Rs. 3 4
Light White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair	Credit Rs. 4 8	Cash Rs. 4 2
Stout White Vulcanized Waterproof Leggings ...per pair	Credit Rs. 5 8	Cash Rs. 5 0
Stout White Macintosh Waterproof Leggings, with the preparation between two Cotton Fabrics to prevent them from sticking during the Hot Weather	Credit Rs. 7 8	Cash Rs. 6 12
White Waterproof Cambric Sheeting, 42 inches wide	Credit Rs. 4 0 per yard	Cash Rs. 3 10
Drab Macintosh Waterproof Sheeting, extra stout, 60 inches wide	Credit Rs. 6 8 per yard	Cash Rs. 5 14

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

IRON FRAME PIANOFORTES.

POSSESSING EXCELLENCIES UNSURPASSED and not obtainable in the usual WOOD FRAME instruments. The tone is POWERFUL, CLEAR, BRILLIANT and PURE, a combination of qualities rarely produced. REQUIRES LESS TUNING than any other PIANOS extant and resists all CLIMATIC INFLUENCES.

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
MUSIC SALOON, BOMBAY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Cie.,

Are now registering orders for the

HILL'S SEASON.

Ladies intending to favour them with orders will oblige by doing so as early as possible.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Cie.,
AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
RAMPART ROW
AND
CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS & BOMBAY METAL MART,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT—NESBIT ROAD.

AGENTS FOR

AVELING & PORTER—Steam Road Rollers.
"BOOMER" PRESSES, for Cotton, Hides, Oil, &c.
BULL'S Patent Dredgers and Brick Kilns.
CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH—Portable Engines and Agricultural Machinery.
CROWLEY—Sanitary Carts.
DAVIS & PRIMROSE—Steam Hammers, Punching Machines, &c.
EDINGTON & SONS, Glasgow—Pipe Manufacturers.
ENTWISLE & KENYON—Sudden Grip Vices.
GWYNNE, J. & H.—Invincible Centrifugal Pumps and Turbines.
GRESHAM & CRAVENS—"Giffard's" Injectors.
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Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
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Napier's Manual of Dyeing and Dyeing Receipts, new edition	13	4
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HAMILTON'S.—I have much pleasure in stating that during the five days I have stayed in this Hotel, I have been greatly satisfied with its arrangements. It has been quite a comfort to live in it. GEO. MACALISTER, M. A., Rajputana, 1st April, 1881.

RS. 10 REWARD.—LOST, from Government Dockyard, a black and white SPANIEL—PUP of the Clumber breed.

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ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE, No. 28, Meadow Street, has received per "Ravenna" Gents Silk Hats, Waterproofs, Monsoon Boots and Goloshes all sizes, and L. Silk Gloves.

FOR SALE, a sweet-tone square PIANO by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, also a gentleman's saddle and bridle. Apply N. J., care of this paper.

FOR SALE, a C-spring Barouche equal to new, with pair of large Australian, and harness complete. Apply to Captain MORLAND, Marine Lines.

FOR SALE, a new iron overstrung trichord PIANO, by Manu of Heidelburg, in handsome ebonized walnutwood case. Enquire of Holloway, Steamer Corinth, care of Messrs. JAM

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 11.

NOTWITHSTANDING fair arrivals of export produce, and about an average demand for articles of import, trade on the whole is in by no means a satisfactory position. As regards imports, the main feature still lies in excessive supplies; but exports are subject to numerous adverse influences which exercise a restrictive effect not generally apparent at this stage of the season. In the first place the home markets are all dull to a degree, partly from the ordinary causes of supply and demand, and partly to reports of failures in London and Liverpool; whilst here, people have further to contend with unsettled exchange pending the result of the Paris Conference and a limited supply of both sail and steam tonnage for this month's loading. The exchange question will probably be settled at no very distant date, and enhanced rates of freight will also work their own cure ere long; but the position at home may be longer in taking a turn for the better, and it is quite possible our season may gradually come to an end with no greater activity than is now apparent. Money is comparatively plentiful and Shares are active, as also is Government Paper, but this latter is to some extent involved in the result of the Conference which no one on this side is in a position to foretell with the slightest degree of certainty.

MONEY.—The last published return of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending on Saturday showed a reduction in the Cash Balances of 19 lacs mainly due to increased trade requirements; but neither with the Bank nor in the open market has this had any visible effect. As regards the former, the official minimum is sufficiently above the open market to render any advance improbable at the advanced stage of the season; and the exchange Banks are so well in funds that the tendency at the moment is more in favour of easier rates than the reverse. At call, accommodation can still be had at 5 to 5½ per cent. per annum, and to all appearance we may look for extreme ease in money directly the export season approaches a close. In an ordinary way this might be put at within the next four weeks, but everything depends on the weather which at the moment wears somewhat of an unsettled appearance. There is some talk of a more than active trade being done during the monsoon, and certainly a considerable quantity of steam tonnage has been chartered for June-July loading, but after all this is mainly against Seeds and Wheat, which, although large in bulk, do not require the same extent of finance as Cotton.

EXCHEANGE this week has ruled very irregular with a most unsettled feeling. The main tendency of the market is towards lower rates, but scarcely a day passes without a telegram reporting the proceedings of the Conference rendering Banks and merchants alike indifferent about entering on important commitments. Business for the mail opened with a steady feeling on the basis of 1s. 7 13-16d. to 27-32d. for demand Bank Bills and 1s. 8 3-32d. for 3 months' Credits, and on Saturday an advance of 1-32d. took place. On Monday things were very irregular, but eventually settled down to a rise of 1-32d. to 1-16d. Tuesday witnessed a weaker feeling with a decline equivalent to the previous day's advance, and to-day we have again been rather firmer with a rise of 1-32d.; closing quotations being:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7 29-32d., Telegraphic 1s. 7¾d., 3 months' sight 1s. 8d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 5-32d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 8 3-16d.; Francs, 3 months' sight 2·10 per rupee.

The actual extent of business done during the week has been comparatively small. As a general rule sellers of bills take a weak view of the situation, and beingmoreover pretty well covered, decline to operate extensively except at low figures; whilst remitters on the other hand, looking to the possibility of some advance coming out of the Conference, even if only of a temporary character, are slow to fill their requirements. So long as no decision is arrived at regarding the Conference, the situation seems to be that 1s. 8d. for demand Bank Bills brings out free buyers while anything under 1s. 8¼d. for Credits induces sellers to operate. To-day's biddings for Council drafts in London are generally expected to produce an average of close on 1s. 7¾d. per rupee, and according as the figure is above or below that we shall see the market firm or the reverse to-morrow.

On Calcutta rates during the week have shown a hardening tendency, and we now quote demand at 1/16 to ⅛, 60 days' sight ⅛ per cent. discount. On China, 60 days' sight Mercantile drafts are quoted at Rs. 220 to Rs. 221 per 100 dollars. From Hongkong, the latest quotation by wire for 4 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 3s. 2⅞d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 2½d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—During the early part of the week a dull feeling prevailed, and values receded to Rs. 102 for Fours and Rs. 109½ for Fours-and-a-half. These continued to be the quotations up to Monday, when stronger advices from London induced a decided re-action, and since then a large business has been done at steadily advancing values, our quotations at the close to-day being:—Fours Rs. 102⅝ to ¾; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 110¼ to ⅜. At this long distance looking to local causes alone the probability is we should see a further rise at no distant date. As we pointed out last week, however, all Silver Securities are so involved with the ultimate result of the Paris Conference that it is impossible to hazard an opinion as to what a day may bring forth. Bi-metallism, if adopted, would without doubt mean an extensive rise in Rupee Paper, whilst the Conference coming to nothing would probably lead to an equally important fall.

SHARES.—The approach of the slack season and the probability a prolonged interval of easy money then ensuing has induced a comparatively active speculative business, mainly in *Spinning and Weaving* Mill shares which may be quoted Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 higher on the week. At the moment everything seems in their favour, and nothing but the already high rates quoted for most of the leading Companies prevents investors operating more freely, but it must be borne in mind that everything depends on the character of the coming monsoon. Good rains and cheap Cotton would probably run up the values of the favourite Companies to a long way above even the present level, but the industry is so dependent on these features that present buyers are unquestionably taking a considerable speculative risk. *Banks* are unchanged throughout, Bank of Bombays at Rs. 750, Agras at Rs. 135, and Nationals at Rs. 111. *Press* Companies are irregular. We quote a decline of Rs. 25 in Fort, Rs. 10 in French Press and Volkart's, Rs. 12½ in Colaba, and Rs. 7½ in Mofussil, whilst Apollo are Rs. 50, Akbar, Dhollera and Prince of Wales Rs. 25 per share higher. Amongst *Miscellaneous* Companies the chief excitement has been in Gold Mining shares. The favourable share by the Wynaad Co. of one-third of their property has induced quite a run upon both this and the Ripon Co.'s shares, and an advance of 50 per cent. has taken place within a few days. We are still, however, without any definite information as to the probable Gold-producing powers of any of the Companies, and until something of a more definite character is known on this head, all dealing in these shares must be regarded as purely speculative.

PIECE-GOODS.—There is practically nothing new to report about the market, the past week having been in a great measure a mere reflex of the preceding. Stocks are still in excess of current requirements in all descriptions of cloth, and the off-take from the bazaar cannot be put down at more than about 2,200 packages, whilst to arrive, the transactions reported have been within still smaller lines. Prices as a general rule show very little change, but in the few cases where we alter our quotations we make a reduction of a half to one anna per piece. The April shipments from home are advised on a somewhat more moderate scale, but we require a much more distinct falling off to induce increased firmness here, meanwhile we are rapidly approaching the monsoon, when buyers will be inclined to hold their hands until something can be seen of the probable character of the rains. In *Local* made Cloths the transactions this week have only been about 1,500 packages at As. 8¼ to As. 8½ per lb.

TWIST.—The position of imported Yarns shows no improvement. Stocks are not excessive, but the demand is slack, and the daily decline in Cotton at home renders buyers very indifferent about anticipating their requirements. Prices are nominally unchanged, but to effect sales are the turn weaker. *Local* Yarns meet a moderate enquiry, the business this week being about 2,500 bales at As. 6 12-16 to As. 7⅞ per lb.

METALS.—*Copper* is quoted As. 8 per cwt. higher, and sellers are firm at that holding but moderate stocks. The demand, however, is only slack. *Yellow Metal* is also As. 8 per cwt. higher, with a steady but not active market. *Iron* continues very dull at nominally previous prices, stocks being large.

COALS are quiet but steady. There are sellers of Cardiff to arrive by steamer at Rs. 17¼, and of Davison's at Rs. 16½, but buyers generally hold for 4 annas less, and no business of any importance has resulted. A good enquiry for Cape shipments to arrive after the monsoon prevails, but there are no sellers.

COTTON.—Notwithstanding very adverse advices by wire from home a remarkably steady feeling has prevailed here throughout, and only in some cases are prices Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy lower against a fall in Liverpool of about 3-16d. per lb. In Omras and Broach this is explainable by the fact of supplies being now on such a limited scale, but of Dholleras arrivals have been pretty free, and a material decline would probably have been apparent but for the native *sutta* speculations which mature on the 13th, and until these are over, dealers will make a strong effort to keep up rates.

Business in Omras and Broach may be called practically over for the season, the arrivals being now very small, but Dholleras comes forward in large quantities notwithstanding the fact of the prevailing winds keeping out a large number of boats. Of this growth the largest supply still consists of Cotton about "Good," in fact, Good Fair is still so scarce as to command very close on the price of the class higher. Of Ginned Dharwar some small quantities are now coming to hand, and the quality promises well, but the yield will be small.

The subjoined figures show comparatively full receipts during the week, and the sailing still hold a lead of 5,000 bales over last season to date. The scarcity of tonnage, however, will probably make itself felt very rapidly and between now and the monsoon a material falling off may be anticipated, 700,000 to 7,50,000 bales still embracing the favourite estimates of the season's exports.

The *Receipts* of Cotton from up-country show the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
For the week	57,722	38,240	50,946
Since 1st Sept	231,062	502,345	603,035
Since 1st Jan.	686,081	734,352	530,514

The *Clearances for Sea* since the departure of last mail have been 47,786 bales, making a total of 518,162 bales, against 513,374 for the same time last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
New Good Akote, Ready	Rs. 175	4 21/32d.
,, Do. do. (May delivery)	,, 175	4 21/32d.
,, Good Omra, Ready	,, 174	4d.
,, Do. do. (May delivery)	,, 174	4d.
,, F.G.F. do. Ready	,, 166	4 7/16d.
,, Do. do. (May delivery)	,, 166	4 7/16d.
,, G.F. do. Ready	,, 159	4d.
,, Do. do. (May delivery)	,, 157	4 7/32d.
,, Good M. G. Broach, Ready	,, 192	5 1/16d.
,, Good Dholleras Do.	,, 178	4 23/32d.
,, Do. do. (June dely.)	,, 176	4 21/32d.
,, F.G.F. do. Ready	,, 172	4 9/16d.
,, Do. do. (May do.)	,, 162	4d.
,, G.F. do. Ready	,, 169	4 4d.
,, Do. do. (June do.)	,, 165	4 13/32d.
,, Good Dharwar (Do. do.)	,, 176	4 21/32d.

SEEDS.—*Linseed.*—Large receipts, dull advices from home, and rapidly advancing freights all tend to keep the market very quiet, and but for the heavy contracts for May delivery which have to be covered, we should probably see lower prices. As it is, we quote last week's figures Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-2 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is in fair supply, and the market is quiet at Rs. 5-14 to Rs. 5-15 for Guzerat.

WHEAT is going forward in very large quantities under previous contracts, buying in against which maintain prices at their former level, but no new business is practicable with European markets at the moment. Best Soft White we quote at Rs. 31 per candy.

PRICES OF BULLION &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 12-3
Carolas	,, 236
Mexican Dollars	,, 224
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 231
Bar Silver, 17 to 17½ betterness	,, 107-1
Gold Leaf	,, 19-8-6
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	,, 19-7-3
Australian Gold, 100 touch	,, 19-6-6
Bombay Bar Gold 100 touch	,, 19-8
Pekin Gold Bars	,, 19-1-6

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Socotra, 1,240 tons, Captain E. Mackerness, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (26th April) with a generhl cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henry Bolckow, 630 tons, Captain F. J. Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf with a general cargo and 31 deck passengers and 2 horses.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Henzada, 1,577 tons, Captain E. G. Flower, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. Deane, Mr. and Mrs Candy, Mrs. Sturrock, and 32 deck.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Socotra (s)	Mackerness.	Calcutta, April 26.
	Henry Bolckow(s).	Raffin	Bussorah, April 29.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	H.M.S. Euphrates.	Hand.....	England.
	Henzada(s).....	Flower	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Coconada, to K. Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Socotra, to Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodooda.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 10.

Abud, Lieut., 11th N. I., on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Wergze, Capt., 11th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Ahmedabad.

May 11.

Moore, Lieut., Meywar Bhil Corps, on leave, from Kherwara.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 11.

Hailes, Capt., Staff, on leave, to Allahabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, May 7.)

Babu Jeebon Roy is appointed an Extra Asst. Comsr. of the 6th Grade in Assam, but will hold the temporary appointment in the 5th Grade, pending the departure on furlough of Dr. T. D'O. Partridge, Inspector of Immigrants in Upper Assam.

Babu Madhab Chundra Bardalai is appointed to be an Extra Asst. Comsr. of the 6th Grade in Assam with substantive pro tempore, vice Babu Jeebon Roy.

The services of the undermentioned Medical Officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.-W. P. and Oudh:—

Surgn.-T. H. Sweeney, 6th Regt., N. I.; Surgn. J. L. Corbett, M.D., 11th Regt., N. I.

Under Sect. 12 of Act II of 1857, the Govr.-Genl. in Council is pleased to authorise the affiliation of the Albert College, Calcutta, to the Calcutta University up to the First Arts standard, with effect from the 1st Jan.

Capt. R. G. E. Dalrymple, M.S.C., Offg. Asst. Political Agent, Banswara and Partapgarh, has been granted furlough in India from the 11th Oct. to the 30th Nov. 1880.

Lieut. Col. E. S. Reynolds' Offg. Resident, 2nd Class, reverted to his Offg. appointment in the grade of Political Agent, 2nd Class from the date on which he was relieved of his duties as Offg. Agent, Govr.-Genl. in Biluchistan, by Lieut.-Col. St. John.

Asst. Surgn. Aupoorbo Krishna Das, of the Supurnay List is appointed temporarily to the medical charge of the Political Agencies at Kotah and Jhalra Patan in Rajputana, vice Surgn. A. Adams, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the B. S. C., with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon.' the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut. J. H. Balfour, 2nd Battn., 8th Foot, Offg. Sqdn. Officer, 13th Bengal Lancers, 11th March 1880.

Colonel Sir C. J. S. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., Comdt., 5th Bengal Cavalry, to be Comdt, Hyderabad Contingent, with the rank of Bgdr.-Genl., vice Bgdr.-Genl. T. Wright, C. B., S. C., whose tour of staff service has expired, dated 29th April.

Lieut.-Col. W. L. Dalrymple, 88th Foot, to be an Asst. Qrmr.-Genl. on the establishment, with effect from the 23rd March, vice Lieut.-Col H. A. Little, promoted.

5th Goorkha Regiment. (The Hazara Goorka Battn.)
Lieut. A. A. Barret, S. C., Offg. Wing Officer
3rd Sikh Infantry, to be Offg. Wing Officer.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major (Bt. Lieut.-Col.) J. W. Ridgeway, Genl. List, Infantry, Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept., (u. p. a.) for 91 days.

Major J. E. Campbell, S. C., Deputy Consvr. of Forests, 3rd Grade, N. W. P. and Oudh, (p. a.) for one year and 182 days.

Capt. R. F. Moore, R.E., Ex. Engr., 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, P. W. D., (p. a.) for one year and 182 days.

Capt. A. F. Fitcher, R. A., Comsy. of Ordnance, 2nd Class, (m. c.) for 182 days.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Right Hon'. the Secy. of State for India:—

Major-Genl. F. R. Maunsell, C. B., R: E., (p. a.) for six months.

Major-Genl. A. Cadell, R. E., (p. a.) for two months.

Lieut.-Col. R. J. Walker, S. C. (p. a.) for one year.

Major T. L. Lewis, S. C., (p. a.) for eight months.

Major F. J. Home, R. E., (m. c.), for six months.

Capt. G. L. Eliot, S. C. (m. c.) for six months.

Lieut. A. G. F. Browne, S. C. (m. c.) for six months.

Lieut. H. R. Marrett, S. C., (u. p. a.) for fourteen days.

Surg. Major E. Selous, (m. c.) for six months.

Surgn. Major T. G. Skardon, (m. c.) for six months.

Surgn.-Major P. F. Bellew, (p. a.) for one year.

Surgn. A. J. Wall, (M. D.,(m. c.) for six months.

Surgn. A. B. Hunter has been granted by the Secy. of State for India furlough (m. c.) for 182 days.

Major-Genl. Sir H. T. Macpherson, K. C. B., V. C, S.C., Comdg. Allahabad Division, is allowed leave to the 8th Feb., the date of his arrival at Bombay, in extension of the leave granted to him in G. G. O. No. 634 of 1880.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. W. Newman, to be an Asst. Engr., 2nd Class, in H. M.'s Indian Marine, with effect from the 28th April.

Mr. B. Read, Engineer in Charge I. G. Turret ships Abyssinia and Magdala, is granted twelve months' furlough to Europe.

Mr. H. J. Pryce, 1st Grade Officer, to be Comdr. of the I. G. S. Irrawaddy, with seniority from 20th April.

Lieut. J. A. Tanner, R.E., is appointed to the P. W. D. as an Assist. Engr., 2nd Grade, and posted to the Military Works Branch.

Mr. J. R. Bell, Ex. Engr., 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Establishment of the Director-Genl. of Railways to that of the N. W. P. and Oudh, for employment in the Railway Branch.

Mr. J. Wallace, R.E., Manager, Northern Bengal State Railway, in Class I, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Conductor J. Inglis, Asst. Barrack Master, Military Works Branch, is appointed to officiate as a Barrack Master, 2nd Class, during the absence of Hony Capt. Modget, Barrack Master, 1st Class, on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. G. Innes, Examiner, 2nd Grade, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railway, is granted leave on medical certificate out of India for nine months, with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr. A. J. Oldham, Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, temporary rank, Bengal, is transferred, as a temporary arrangement, to the Superior Account Establishment of the P. W. D., and is posted to the Office of Examiner of P. W. A, N. W. P. and Oudh, with the rank of Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.

Mr. G. L. Molesworth, Consulting Engr. to the Govt. of India for State Railways, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 5th May.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

PAGE.
HOMEWARD MAILS from Bombay.—OUTWARD MAILS from Europe.—LATEST TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2, 3, GENERAL SUMMARY.
4. The Bhatias and Widow Re-Marriage—The Currie-Malcolmson Court-Martial.
5 AFGHANISTAN—The Wazirі Expedition—Hyat Khan's Case—BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY.
6 Mahableshwar Horticultural Exhibition—Great Fire and Water Famine at Belgaum—From Bombay to Mahableshwar via Dasgaon.
7 The Gymkhana Boat Races—The Fatal Mill Accident at Chinchpoogly—A Fracas between the Bombay Police and the Military—Hyderabad Contingent.
8 The Value of Land in Bombay—Movement of Troops—The Bombay Military Relief Fund—The Shravaks in Arms against the Municipal Commissioner—Bombay Town Council.
9 "Private Practice" (a poem)—Private Practice—Back Bay Swimming Bath: a Sugestion—Regimental Sketches from Wonderland.
10 BENGAL—Application for the Arrest of "Captain Archer."
11 LEADING ARTICLES—Mr. Hyndman's Latest Letter on India—Parsee Religious Reform.
12 LEADING ARTICLE—Bombay University.
13 MADRAS & SOUTHERN INDIA—BURMAH—N.-W. PROVINCES PUNJAB, AND OUDH—Echoes from Simla.
14 OFFICIAL GAZETTE—Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders.
15 Government of India Orders.
16 Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India.
17 BOMBAY COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
18 MONEY MARKET.
19 SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE—BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.
20 ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1881.

Now that a little time has elapsed since the conclusion of the notorious court-martials on Major Currie and Colonel Malcolmson, C.B., and now that the feelings of excitement and interest with which the proceedings of the Courts were naturally watched, have in some measure subsided, we think that it will be useful to enquire, what is the object of assembling a court-martial which does not even conclude in the usual way, but prematurely collapses? If the authorities determine to try an officer on the most dreadful charge that can be preferred against him, namely, cowardice in the face of an enemy, then, for their own sakes, they should take care to see whether the evidence to be adduced on the trial is sufficiently strong to bear the test of a skilful cross-examination. If it does not, then those who originate the prosecution are discredited, and a vast amount of dirty linen is needlessly washed in public. The solitary advantage of such a trial is that honourable and gallant men who have been hastily accused of serious crimes—in a military sense—again resume their position in the service with untarnished name and reputation. But is it not true that nearly every court-martial of any public interest that has assembled within the last twenty years has been, in one sense or another, conspicuous failure? That famous Crawley court-martial, the beginnings of which are to be traced to the station of Ahmednuggur, which afterwards dragged its slow length on at Mhow, during the trial of Sergeant-Major Lilly, and which finally culminated in England in the trial of Colonel Crawley himself—this whole long wearisome business, which divided one of the most gallant regiments in the British Army against itself, and created bitterness unspeakable—what good came of it at last? When Captain Jervis, aide-de-camp to him who was then Sir William Mansfield, Commander-in-Chief in India, was tried on charges which the public chiefly remember now, on account of the ludicrous prominence given to a bottle of pickle, which was somehow mixed up with the proceedings, what was the result? If Captain Jervis lost his commission, Sir William Mansfield did not gain any access of reputation; and as from his position as Commander-in-Chief he first ordered his aide-de-camp to be tried, then had to appear as witness on the trial from the peculiar circumstances of the case, and finally, by virtue of his position again, had to confirm a sentence of cashiering, the whole affair produced a very bad impression, and lowered the estimation in which trial by court-martial had been previously held. The whole business was unfortunate in the extreme. The Carey court-martial is about the most recent case, outside India, of an abortive court-martial, and it will be remembered that the proceedings were quashed owing to irregularities. And here we must be allowed to say that the onus of a court-martial coming to nothing lies not with the tribunal itself, but with those who cause it to be assembled unadvisedly. A court-martial may be described as a body of officers who bring to bear on their duties a nice sense of honour strong common-sense, and a decided desire to lean towards mercy where mercy is possible, always provided they do not happen to be trying a civilian. Add to this a jealous and scrupulous regard for the honour of their cloth, and it will be seen that if a court-martial leans to mercy, it has little pity on anyone who is proved to have disgraced his position as an officer and a gentleman. Private soldiers are naturally excellent judges of courts-martial, and it is well known that Thomas Atkins has the greatest respect for them, and so even is the justice meted out by them, that a soldier who has got into trouble can tell to within a few days what period of imprisonment he is in for. So that we would be most careful to discriminate between a court-martial assembled for a clear and definite object and a court appointed to try a case unsupported by evidence, or only by such evidence as is not convincing. In the recent painful cases of Major Currie and Colonel Malcolmson, C. B., it must have been apparent to the legal advisers of Government that the charges would break down, and if they did not plainly state this, they failed in their duty. It is known that the whole matter was submitted to the authorities in Calcutta, and that the case was ordered for trial by the Commander-in-Chief in opposition to the wishes of General Warre and his advisers. Sir Frederick Haines had before him the proceedings of the court of enquiry held at Kandahar, together with the opinion of the officers composing it, and on the information thus gained he must have ordered the two Bombay officers to be tried. And this leads us to another point. As the evidence given before the court-martial so miserably and utterly failed to substantiate the charges, it would be only fair to publish the proceedings of the court of enquiry in order that the public may judge whether any evidence then given could possibly warrant the framing of such cruel charges. If this be not done, it will be hard to remove the very strong impression that prevails that two Bombay officers have been sent to trial on damning charges, because it was thought necessary to find a scapegoat somewhere, and it was hastily assumed that the much-abused Bombay Army had the material ready to hand. It is the first time since the Bombay Army was raised that two officers belonging to it have been tried on such painful charges. Their honourable acquittal increases our respect for courts-martial; their being committed for trial at all shows that either evidence given on the court of enquiry was not tendered at the court-martial or else that they were reckless and wantonly charged with crimes there was not a tittle of evidence to support.

THE Bhatia community of Bombay appears to have been stirred to its depths by the recent case of a widow re-marriage in their caste. The commotion derives greater significance from the fact that the case is the first one of its kind among them. The widow is the daughter of a respectable tradesman of Cutch Mandavi. About twelve days ago she and her intended husband came down from Cutch. On their arrival in Bombay both sought the aid and protection of the Widow Re-marriage Association, and under the auspices of that body, and the friends of the widow re-marriage cause, the formal ceremony of re-marriage was gone through on the 30th April last. The news rapidly spread among the relatives and friends of the pair, and then throughout the whole of the caste. A section of the community, taken aback at what had occurred, and indignant at the bold step taken, called a caste meeting on Sunday before last under the leadership of that octogenarian, Mr. Kessowji Jadowji, the reputed Bhatia millionaire. At this meeting resolutions were passed, strongly condemning the conduct of the pair and excommunicating them from the caste. But the proceedings did not end here. The meeting inquired if any among those assembled there were present at the time the re-marriage ceremony was performed at the house of Mr. Madhowdas Raghunathdas on the 30th April. In response to this inquiry a young man, by name Soonderdas Lakhmidas, came forward and deposed to his having been an eye-witness of the ceremony along with many Maratha Brahmans and others. The bold front presented by this man led old Kessowji to enquire of Soonderdas what had happened was good or bad. To this Soonderdass replied that, having regard to the many scandals which have occurred in connection with young Bhatia widows, he had been of opinion that widow re-marriage was a commendable act. So saying, Soonderdas began to put his hand into his pocket, and took out a paper which recorded instances of the scandals referred to. But he was at once put down. Soonderdas begged of the meeting to hear what he had to say as the meeting had promised to do. He was followed by others in a similar strain, but the orthodox elders would have none of it. On the meeting proceeding to pass resolutions condemning the pair, they refused to do so, and on communicating Soonderdas for the courage he had shown of his opinions. The whole proceedings ended by Mr. Kessowji informing the meeting that letters would be written to the representatives of the five principal towns in Kutch, informing them of the resolutions come to by the meeting. While the orthodox section is taking these steps, Mr. Chuttoorbhooj Cullianji, the husband of the bride, makes a voluntary declaration, setting forth the reasons which impelled him and Daibai, his spouse, to enter into the bonds of matrimony. "My wife," says he, "became a widow when she was ten years of age. All she had in the shape of *stridhan* (widow's property) was of the value of Rs. 800. This was sold, and the proceeds were left in the hands of her father. She got interest of this sum for two or three years, after which she never received a pie. Being young and desirous to enjoy the comforts of life, she resolved to break through the bonds of widowhood and to enter into matrimony with me. We accordingly came down from Cutch Mandavi, and carried out our plans under the auspices of the Widow Re-marriage Association." Another section of the Bhatia community, which looks at the question in a totally different light from that in which it is viewed by the orthodox party, numbers a large and influential class, at the head of which are Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji, Mr. Mathooradas Lowji, and many others. It is known by the name of the "Reform Party." It is to be hoped that the members comprising it will prove true to their name. The time for testing their profession has arrived, and all who are watching their conduct trust that they will show by their action that confidence in them is not misplaced.

One may well feel surprised that men who, in the ordinary relations of life, and in ordinary intercourse with people of higher civilization, show such acuteness and intelligence, should be put out by conduct which, when looked at from the standpoint which they have to so great an extent made their own, must be admitted to be justified by every consideration which prudence and a regard for social morality would suggest. But a glance at the inner social life of a Bhatia brings prominently to view, as Sir Bartle Frere characteristically describes, the evil arising from the possibility of combining the highest commercial skill and its result, enormous wealth, with the blindest ignorance in other matters; the most refined luxury and perfect epicureanism, with the most slavish subjection to spiritual tyrants, leading scandalously immoral lives. This indulgence in epicureanism is fostered by the affluent circumstances of the great majority of the Bhatia community, by their peculiar religious system, by the conduct of their spiritual guide, and by the social organism of the class. That the Bhatias are a most well-to-do class among the varied sections of the native community in our midst, is evidenced by the large share they have in the numerous industries carried on among us. Though natives of Cutch, they have settled down in Bombay and in the interior of this Presidency, and have prospered remarkably by the benign influence of British rule, by their enterprise, their thrift, and their mercantile instincts. The Bhatias are essentially a trading class, shrewd, calculating, subtle, cunning, and at times unscrupulous. They are large importers of Manchester goods, the cloth market in the native town being a natural monopoly in their hands. As middlemen they bring produce from up-country to be sold to the exporting house at the Presidency. In the race of competition for business connections with European mercantile houses, the Bhatia has distanced the Bania and the Parsee. In days gone by the money-broker to an European house was a recognised institution among us, and the thrifty Bania and the wealthy Parsee had the lion's share of the business. But the Bhatia elbowed out the Parsee and supplanted the Bania. And although vast changes during the last twenty years have altered the relations of the European merchant with the native money-lender and dispensed with the necessity of a money-broker, the Bhatia still engrosses a large part of the business of a Bombay mercantile house, as a muccadum, or as a broker who influences indents for goods and guarantees native shipments. As large landed property holders, house-owners, mill-owners, bankers, mucadams, dealers in produce, indentors of foreign goods, their influence is felt in business circles, and their wealth keeps on increasing. Beyond the confines of India, too, large colonies of Bhattias are to be met with in Muscat, Bushire, Aden, Zanzibar, and the eastern coast of Africa and the Mozambique as well as in the interior of that great continent. They live very sparingly. One would hardly, for instance, guess from the look of Mr. Kessowji Jadowji that he is a millionaire. His dirty clothes, his wretched appearance, and his miserly mode of living, would scarcely make any one think him to be in affluent circumstances. But we are told that he is one of the largest estate holders in the island of Bombay, and has the reputation of being a Bhatia Shylock, who would outdo the most avaricious Jew in exacting his pound of flesh. But wealth thus acquired may be, and is, in fact, abused by its possessor when ignorant of the right use to which it may be applied, and under the prompting of a vicious system of religious belief. The wealth of a Bhatia fosters those epicurean castes which his spiritual guide, the Vallabhacharyan Maharaja, teaches him will lead him to heaven. The leading doctrine which the Maharaja preaches is that "the embracing and clasping with the arms the large-eyed damsels, good drinking and eating, making no distinction between your own and another's, offering one's self and life to *gurus*, is in the world the cause of the salvation. Mutual dining, carnal intercourse with females night and day, drinking, forming endless alliances, are the surpassing beautiful customs of the persons who have consecrated their souls to Shri Gokulesha. Charity, devotion, meditation, abstraction, the Vedas, and a crore of sacrifices are nothing . . . Our own body is the source of enjoyment, the object of worship, reckoned by all men as fit to be served. This is the leading doctrine of the *Pushti marg* or the Vallabhacharyan system of religion, and who can deny that under its teaching the wealthy Bhatia must regard the enjoyment of sensual pleasure as the end and object of life. The love of Radha and Krishna are the constant themes of discourse in every Vallabhacharyan temple, to which a Bhatia is bound to pay a visit once at least in a day. That these doctrines, added to the facilities supplied by wealth, should stimulate profligacy, debauchery, and licentiousness, follows as a matter of course. Add to this the fact that among Bhatias there is a greater scarcity of girls than among any other caste in the Hindu community. It results in keen competition and high pecuniary bids to secure the hand of a marriageable girl. A Bhatia of moderate means stands a very poor chance of success in such a keen competition. On the other hand, an unfortunate Bhatia widow, bred up amidst the epicurean pleasures of a wealthy Bhatia family, and in the immoral vices of the Maharajas, eating richly seasoned food, and tasting the daintiest delicacies, can scarcely be expected at a tender age, and in the absence of any high controlling moral influence, to curb her stimulated passions. It is not surprising to see, therefore, instances constantly cropping up of the scandals deplored by Mr. Soonderdass. It cannot be too seriously brought home to sensible Bhatias that it is far better that young widows among them should openly take to re-marrying than that they should lead a vicious and adulterous life. We know of many sensible men among the orthodox section of the Bhatia community, and to them we put it seriously whether they will not be doing a real service to their caste, and be raising the moral tone of their society by openly permitting such marriages. The bachelor Bhatias, who form a very large portion of the community, but who, as at present situated, are doomed to die as bachelors, should hail the day when the bar is removed; while the poor and hapless young widows, who have the misfortune to lose their husbands at a young age, would have cause to bless the leaders of their community if they assist in breaking the shackles which now hold them in vicious bondage. The matter is one which we commend most earnestly to the serious consideration of the elders and leaders among the Bhatia community.

We hear of a plot against the safety of the widow in this case, which it is a matter of public honour to frustrate. The Bhatias of Cutch have been much excited by the step the girl has had the boldness to take; and they are reported to be determined, by foul means if not by fair, to wipe out the stain which, as they conceive, she has put upon them. She is, however, at present, safe with her husband in Bombay. If our information is correct, the Bhatias have laid a charge of theft against her, in the hope that the warrant of the Dewan and the Political Officer will issue, and the girl be so got back within their clutches. If this nefarious scheme succeeds there is little question as to what would become of the girl.

The circumstances are in themselves sufficient utterly to discredit the trumped up charge of theft

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 11, 5-30 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at Rs. 7 13-16d. received 44 per cent.; all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 40 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51⅛d. per ounce; market weak.

Four per cent, Rupee paper, 84½; Four-and-a-half ditto, 91¾.

THE WAZIRI EXPEDITION.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, APRIL 11.

General Kennedy and General Gordon met on the 10th instant at Razmak.

A convoy escort, sending supplies for General Kennedy's force on the same day, had a skirmish with Mahsud hill-men. One man of the Rifle Brigade slightly and one sowar of the 18th Cavalry severely wounded. The 4th Punjab Cavalry, 32nd Pioneers, 8th Company Sappers and three guns No. 4 Mountain Battery, from General Kennedy's Brigade, joined General Gordon's force on the same day.

During General Gordon's advance up the Khyssara valley a private of the Rifle Brigade was shot dead while straying beyond the lines of outer pickets. The Mahmet Khel within whose limits the case occurred were fined.

A report at Quetta from Kandahar says that nearly all the Zemindawar chiefs have submitted to the Amir.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

PARIS, MAY 10.

At the meeting of the Metallic Conference held here to-day, the Italian delegates spoke on behalf of a bi-metallic standard. M. Burckhard-Bischoff, one of the delegates of the Swiss Confederation, dwelt upon the scarcity of gold in the Swiss Confederation. M. Thoerner, the Russian delegate, advocated a gold standard.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the action of the Secretary of State for India in sending delegates to the Metallic Conference in no way committed the Indian Government to anything in the nature of the adoption of bi-currency. The Secretary of State for India will not encourage any material change in the monetary policy of India, but any measure calculated to promote the re-establishment of the value of silver will be favourably considered.

MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE OATH.

Mr. Bradlaugh, in the House of Commons last night, re-demanded his right to take the oath. On his declining to withdraw he was ejected, and forbidden to enter the precincts of the House until he engages himself to create no further disturbance.

MARRIAGE OF THE IMPERIAL PRINCE OF AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, MAY 10.

The nuptials of the Imperial Prince of Austria and Princess Stephanie of Belgium were celebrated to-day.

THE FRENCH IN TUNIS.

ALGIERS, MAY 10.

The French troops are nearing the city of Tunis.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MAY 11.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's s. s. Nepaul with outward English Mails of the 29th of April left here for Bombay at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, MAY 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara left here this afternoon.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4¼d.
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7lbs. Shirtings	5-9
40s Warps	0-0
40's Mule Twist	0-0
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅛
5 do. French Rente	120½
Bar Silver	51⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104
Oriental Bank shares	£20
Chartered do. do.	£23-10
Chartered Mercantile Bank shares	£22-10
Hongkong and Shanghai do.	£45

Arrivals.—Simoom, Beseke Morris, at and Brindisi.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1881.

At 6 a.m.	81·2° Farht.
„ 10 a.m.	87·3
„ 2 p.m.	89·5
„ 4 p.m.	89·0

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 10.

„ 10 p.m.	83·1

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, MAY 11, 4 P.M.

Mail-steamer Pekin, from Aden, arrived.

THE reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending 3rd of May show that there was heavy rain in Assam, and showers fell during the week in many districts of Southern India and in some parts of the Punjab and British Burma. With the exception of a slight fall in one district of Bengal, no rain is reported from other provinces. In part of Mysore and in most districts of Bengal some wet weather would do good. In the Punjab the spring-crop is being harvested with a fair out-turn, and prices have fallen. Small-pox is still reported from a considerable number of places, principally in the Central and North-Western Provinces, Bengal, the Bombay Presidency, and Madras. Cattle-disease continues in the Alwar State, and is, to a greater or less extent, prevalent in one or more districts of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, the Central Provinces, Mysore, British Burma, and Assam. Agricultural prospects remain satisfactory on the whole.

THE balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of April were as follow:—In 1879, Rs. 12,05,66,000; in 1880, Rs. 11,85,28,000; and in 1881, Rs. 11,91,91,000.

THE Simla correspondent of the Allahabad paper writes:—"The spread of the Volunteer movement in India is one of the happiest signs of the interest taken in the maintenance of our military supremacy in the country, and the Government are wisely fostering the corps now in existence, and giving every encouragement to the formation of others. Mounted infantry, well horsed and equipped, should be an adjunct of every corps, for their value has lately been strikingly shown; and it is therefore gratifying to notice that the Colonel of the Simla Volunteer Rifles is inviting residents and annual visitors to send in their names for membership of the mounted squad proposed to be attached to the 2nd P. V. R.

THE wisdom displayed by the *Pioneer*—the deep insight into things—is sometimes remarkable. In its latest issue we find the profound observation that "with Ishak Khan marching against Ayoub by the northern route, and Ameer himself perhaps directing an expedition from Kandahar against Herat, we may look out for events of considerable importance."

THE *Pioneer* has the following remarks on Mahomed Hyat Khan's case:—We have hitherto carefully refrained from commenting upon the inquiry carried out by the Punjab Government into the conduct of Mahomed Hyat Khan, C. S. I., whilom Assistant Political Officer at Kabul with Sir Frederick Roberts. But the extraordinary means adopted to influence public opinion in his favour—while the finding of the Court was still very properly a secret, and the Imperial Government had not yet considered the evidence given and the recommendation thereon by the Punjab authorities—call for some comment. In the first place, it has been most unwarrantably stated that "it is no secret that the case has utterly broken down;" and to clinch this strange assertion the verbatim text of the accused's defence is published. The public are complacently asked to form their opinion as to "whether or not the Khan has succeeded in demolishing the charge brought against him." One might as well ask a jury to give a verdict in a case of murder after they had heard no evidence or summing up, but merely the address of the counsel for the defence. Not until the whole proceedings are published—and we hope the Government of India will issue them immediately a decision is arrived at—can the outside public arrive at a just conclusion. * * * Regarding the defence itself, we content ourselves with drawing attention to two points. The accused complains of the unfortunate absence in England of General Roberts, General Baker, Major Hastings, "and other officers," who could have given "material evidence in his favour." Did he forget that in India, within easy reach, was the Political Secretary of General Roberts, who might reasonably be supposed to know a good deal? Again, capital is made out of the worthless character of the Afghan Sirdars who were called as witnesses. One of these is Sirdar Alam Khan, who has just left Simla for Afghanistan. Now, as it happens, this Sirdar is one of the few Afghans who has been trusted by our Political Officers; and his honesty of purpose and patriotism are believed to be beyond suspicion. Many years ago he was with Herbert Edwards at Mooltan, and served through the second Sikh war up to Gujrat. He afterwards returned to his home in Kabul; and when the events of December, 1879, seemed to promise victory for the Afghans he, like a true patriot, proclaimed Musa Jan the Ameer, and took a prominent part against the Sherpur garrison. The march of Sir Donald Stewart's force from Kandahar and the battle of Ahmed Khel informed him of the hopelessness of resistance, and he accepted the Governorship of Ghuzni from Sir Donald. He worked with great energy to secure a peaceful settlement, and accompanied Mr. Lepel Griffin to India as an honoured guest. As we have before stated, Mahomed Hyat Khan's case, with the finding of the Court on the various charges, is now before the Government of India, and their orders upon it will doubtless shortly be issued."

THE *Madras Mail* admits the impossibility of re-opening the matter of the ex-Gaekwar's deposition, but is of opinion that "the Government of India may have to face the necessity of releasing Mulhar Rao from a confinement that is not in keeping with the proclamation which both deposed him and conceded to him the right, under certain easy conditions, to choose his own place of residence. By what authority is he imprisoned, and for what offence? He was unfit to exercise sovereign authority in Baroda, but he did not wage war against the Queen, and though there may be abundant cause to suppose that he has, in his time been guilty of acts that would, if brought home to him, justify his being sent for the rest of his life to the Andamans, he has not been tried and found guilty of any crime. He grossly abused his authority; but it was his authority; he was no usurper; and he was deposed because it would have been inconsistent with the duty that England owes to the people of Native States in India to allow him to retain his opportunities for oppression. But the misgovernment of his people by a semi-independent feudatory is not an offence of which the criminal law of this country takes cognizance. It may be expedient to keep Mulhar Rao a close prisoner at Doveton House, but it is neither consistent nor just; and the consequence is that as worthless a man as ever tyrannised over his fellow-beings is in some quarters regarded as a martyr to the imperious exigencies of the British Government."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* criticises the Waziri expeditionary force. He approves warmly in a general way; thinks that "no one who saw General Kennedy's force march out of Edwardesabad for Tank, or who could have stood by General Gordon as his brigade marched past at Miriam on the morning of the 2nd, could help feeling a really honest pride in the workman-like appearance of our 'collapsed' (was it Colonel East who used that word?) native army." But he takes exception to one particular in the arrangements—the equipment for heliographic signalling. "A staff of European signallers was sent to Bannu, numerically quite sufficient, but equipped with nothing but 3-inch heliographs—pretty little toys which are good for about as many yards as they are wanted for miles. Luckily the Rifle Brigade had two 5-inch instruments with which communication with Sheikh Budin is kept up with difficulty. At Sheikh Budin (the junction—the real strategic position of the whole heliographic campaign) there is indeed a 12-inch instrument which works admirably, but there are no European signallers. The one officer who nobly tries his patience and his eyes in deciphering messages from the little 5-inch light 50 miles away by the incessant use of a powerful telescope (needless to say the native signallers are no good under the circumstances) is fairly used up. Should he go totally blind (as seems not improbable) the whole scheme must fall through. There is such an insatiable thirst for 'portability' in these days that it is considered quite cheap at the cost of efficiency. Tommy can put a 3-inch heliograph into one pocket, and nearly get the stand into another, and so he is sent to work where he is never likely to have a ray of much less than 40 miles, and may possibly have to work over 60—much as if he should take a pea-shooter into action instead of his rifle.

IT appears that at the close of the year 1880 there were in the United States 170,103 miles of telegraphs, and during that year 33,155,991 messages were sent. The miles of wire were about 300,000. This does not include the lines used exclusively for rail-road business. The other countries having the greatest length of lines are as follow:—Russia, 56,170 miles; Germany, 41,431; France, 36,970; Austria-Hungary, 30,403; Australia, 26,842; Great Britain, 23,156; British India, 18,209; Turkey, 17,085; and Italy, 15,864.

THE report on the Postal and Telegraph Departments in Victoria for 1880 is interesting as giving the results of the employment of female assistants. The head of the Telegraph Department says that, as telegraphists, women seldom acquire proficiency, nor are they equal to any continuous strain. Five young men are found to be fully equivalent to ten young women. The Deputy Postmaster, however, bears testimony that, as a rule, the female assistants have displayed intelligence and zeal, and it is added that not a single jarring incident has happened in their official relations with their fellow-clerks of the office.

THE *Spectator*:—The St. Petersburg papers announce that Lord Dufferin, of whom they speak in a friendly spirit, is to succeed Mr. Goschen at Constantinople almost at once, and congratulate Europe on the selection of a man who understands Russian views. Nothing whatever is known of Mr. Goschen's destination. A rumour was spread recently that Mr. Gladstone designed him to be his successor as Chancellor of the Exchequer, but the County Suffrage Bill is still in the distance, and until that great measure is out of the way, it is impossible for Mr. Goschen to enter a Liberal Cabinet. His natural destination during the interval would be the Indian Viceroyalty, where he would be invaluable; but there is no evidence whatever that Lord Ripon's convalescence is not complete, or that he has any intention of returning to Europe. With Lord Cowper in Ireland, Lord Dufferin in Constantinople, Mr. Goschen in retirement, and the Duke of Argyll in retreat, a good many men seem to be getting a little out of their places.

THE prosecution of one of the authors of "Scotch Sermons" for heresy seems now to be inevitable. The Presbytery of Glasgow, by a small majority, lately appointed a committee "to confer" with him; and this decision, on appeal to the Synod, has been confirmed by a substantial majority in that body. A second appeal has been taken to the General Assembly in May, but probably without much hope of altering the result. Should the General Assembly sustain the Presbytery and the Synod in requiring a conference, everything will depend on the explanations that may be offered by the incriminated clergyman. His prosecutors have hinted that they will be satisfied with very little in the way of an apology; and a statement that the heretical doctrines complained of were not put forth as the author's own views would probably meet all the difficulties of the case. The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks this would be the best, though not the most heroic, way out of what threatens to be a very awkward affair. The Kirk cannot afford to trifle with her reputation for orthodoxy, nor can she very well sustain the distractions of a great polemical struggle.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the *World* a curious contribution to the already huge pile of Byroniana. A man, he says, calling himself Augustus Stuart Byron, and claiming to be the son of the poet by a Scotch marriage with a girl named May Stuart, who afterwards married one McDonald, and lived and died in Glengarry, near Cornwall, Canada West, died in prison in Chicago in the year 1857. The crime of which he was convicted was the diabolical one of attempting to wreck railway trains, for the purpose of plundering the mails in the ensuing confusion. Pinkerton, the Chicago detective, investigated the man's career, which was a strangely chequered one. He was born in Edinburgh in 1817, was discharged from an appointment as assistant-surgeon in Woolwich Hospital in 1836, when he emigrated to New York. He was in China in 1841; and being in New Orleans when the Mexican war broke out, served in it in one of the United States dragoon regiments. He was sent to England with some American contributions to the Great Exhibition of 1851; and after sundry other vicissitudes, committed the series of crimes at Adrian in Ohio, for which he was undergoing punishment when he died in 1857.

THE censorship exercised on the foreign correspondents in St. Petersburg during the recent Nihilist trial was not, it is said, nearly so severe as usual. Among other things, however, they were not allowed to publish the opening sentences of Jeliaboff's speech. His words were as nearly as possible: "I am not an anarchist; I allow the necessity of a Government, which always must, and will, exist; but the Government must be for the people and not the people for the Government. I demand for the people freedom and representation, freedom of the press, and freedom of speech; and I further demand the land for the people, to whom it of right belongs." Another point which was suppressed was an incident at the close of Perovskaya's speech. With perfect calmness of manner and without gesticulation, but with force of expression and slightly-flushed face, she concluded thus: "I have been actuated in all I have done solely by love for my country; and I desire no other fate but to share the lot of my companions." As she uttered these words, Jeliaboff, for the single time during the long proceedings, lost for the moment his self-control, and, with excited manner and flashing eye, leant forward and laid his hand affectionately on her arm. The Russian censor, no doubt from deep political motives, considered a curious correction necessary in the words of one of the correspondents: the Englishman wrote "a box *of* dynamite;" the Russian corrected it to "a box *from* dynamite."

WELLINGTON RACES.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

STEWARDS.—Major General Payn, C.B., Brigadier General Godfrey Clarke, Colonel Shaw Stewart, Major Knox, H. G. Turner, Esq., Major Pigott, F. G. Shaw, Esq., W. L. Edmiston.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, 10TH MAY.

FIRST RACE.—"The Trial Stakes." Rs. 750. For all Englishs, Colonials, and Country-bred horses. Weight for age and class. Winners once 4 lbs., oftener extra. Distance 1¼ mile.

Mr. Maguire's	Epilogue	1
The Rajah of Paikpara's	Fizz	2
Mr. J. D. Robertson's	Cogcolla	3
The Rajah of Paikpara's	Franciscan	0
Lt.-Colonel Warrington's	Buccaneer	0
Mr. J. D. Robertson's	Exile	0
Mr. Robert Harvey's	Caractacus	0

Won by a head. Time 2 min. 17 secs.

SECOND RACE.—"The Wellington Derby." Rs. 1000. For all maidens Arabs. Weight for age. About 9 furlong.

The Rajah of Paikpara's	Snowdrop	1
Mr. Stephen's	Eldorado	2
The Rajah of Paikpara's	Honeysuckle	0
Mr. A. C. King's	Sickle	0
Mr. William Morgan's	Sir Launcelot	0
Major J. H. Knox's	Genghis Khan	0

Won by half a length. Winner hard held. Time 1 min. 15 secs.

On account of a terrific thunder-storm the remaining races were postponed. The Governor of Madras and Maharajah of Mysore were present.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

THE following is the report of the directors of Treacher and Company (Limited), to be presented to the shareholders at the seventeenth annual general meeting of the company, on Thursday, the 19th instant:—

The directors have the pleasure to submit to the shareholders the annexed general Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st March, 1881.

The stock on that date has been carefully taken under the supervision of Mr. Cameron, the Manager, who has satisfied himself that the value is correctly stated. The net profits of the year after allowing for Rs. 25,915-8-8 spent on the improvement of the Fort Building, amounts to Rs. 1,95,053-3-3.

This sum the directors propose should be disposed of in the following manner:—

1st. By a dividend of Rs. 80 per share, being at the rate of 16 per cent. on the nominal value of the capital, absorbing Rs. 1,59,200-0-0.

2nd. By a transference of Rs. 10,000 to the Fire Insurance Fund.

3rd. In depreciating the value of the property and plant, as they stand in the Company's books, in the following proportions:—

Byculla	Rs.	5,631	2 5
Poona	„	5,924	10 7
Plant	„	3,406	15 6
Total	Rs.	19,962	12 6

leaving a balance of Rs. 5,890-6-9 to be carried forward.

The question of insurance has engaged the attention of your directors during the past year. When the Insurance Fund was started the rates then prevailing were prohibitory on such risks as the Company's property; but of late years these rates have been greatly reduced, and as it was found that all the buildings belonging to the Company in Bombay and Poona could be insured to the extent of Rs. 3,30,000 for an annual premium of Rs. 2,000, your directors considered they were acting for the best interests of the Company by effecting this insurance. In case of fire at any of the Company's property there would be very great difficulty in dealing with the stock, if insured; the quantity and value change so constantly that it would be nearly impossible to adjust the exact amount, and your directors are convinced that great complications would arise with the Insurance Companies; they have consequently determined to retain the amount standing to Insurance Fund as "Stock Insurance Fund," and thus carry out the original object of their predecessors.

The condition of the Fort Building has been a source of anxiety to your directors for years past. An unequal settlement in the foundations at the North-East and South-East corners of the building, and a want of stability in the arcade arches caused several cracks from top to bottom of the walls. The stone columns in the shop had to be clamped with iron bands, and three of the flat stone arches on the ground floor had to be built in cement to prevent them falling in. The trouble existing on the first floor was also craeked in several places. Apart from these failures in the Building, the heavy stone columns and the flat arches in the shop obstructed light and ventilation, making the place very hot and unsuited in all respects for the company's business. The first floor was also objectionable on the same grounds, and for some time past it has been found impossible to let the whole of the second floor owing to the want of light. About two years ago, owing to the extreme heat on the top floor, your directors were compelled to grant the assistants a special allowance, and give them permission to live outside; altogether the building was in a most unsatisfactory condition.

Your directors had plans and estimates prepared to substitute iron columns and teak beams on all the floors, in place of the stone columns, arches, and heavy teak-framed partitions. It was a difficult matter to get an exact estimate for such work as this, but after due consideration Rs. 30,000 was sanctioned for the work enumerated above; this sum also included the raising of the walls of the upper storey, a new roof, and the removal of the stairs from the verandahs to the stair well originally built for them. After some trouble, the interest of neighbours was smoothed by Government, and this part of the work was commenced; as it progressed and the floors were exposed it was found that they were dangerously weak and had to be strengthened throughout. It was also discovered that the concrete filling of the shop floor were laid on a layer of cement only without a bed of concrete, the result being that the greater part were cracked; they were also of different patterns, and the floor had altogether an old appearance.

The Government only consented to the external alterations and additions to the top storey on the condition that the architectural features of the plan submitted were onsiderably modified and improved. It was no easy matter to reconcile the requirements on the north front which had been built to provide closet accommodation for the several floors.

All these additions and alterations to the original plans, and which your directors have had no alternative but to carry out, have added largely to the original estimate, and so far as can be judged, the total amount of the alterations and additions, including the decoration of the shop, will be about Rs. 34,000, of which sum Rs. 30,000 have been debited in the account now submitted, leaving a balance of about Rs. 18,000 to be paid for the completion of the work during the current year. This amount your directors are convinced will be well spent, bringing the building up to a real value, and removing all suspicion as to its stability.

Mr. Prescot left for England in August last, and Mr. Winter was appointed in his stead. The shareholders will also have to elect two Auditors. Mr. Corrigan and Mr. Moorhouse, the present auditors of the Company, and also elect a director in the place of Mr. McKenzie, who retires but is eligible for re-election.

JOHN CRUDDAS, Chairman.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Surat, Captain W. E. Breeze, will sail to-day for Southampton with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mrs Richardson and 3 children, Mr. Mea, Mr. Dalvarli, Mr Parkinson, Mr and Mrs Strachan, Mr and Mrs C Clerke, Mrs Crawley-Boevey and infant, Mr F Greathed, Mrs E M Hart and 5 children, Mr Greenwood, Mr and Mrs Osborn and 3 children, and a lady and 3 children, Captain A C Jackson, Lieut C H Gardin, two Misses Taylor, Mr H C Taylor, Mr J A Parlett, Miss Parlett, Mr and Mrs Wilmot and child, Mr. McRae, Mr Vickers, Mr and Mrs Musgrave and infant, Dr and Mrs Hutchinson and child, Mr G Ingle, Mr Ramsbotham, Mr Van Horde, Mr C Lawes, Mrs Hunt, Mr J Weir, Mr G B Stewart, Mrs Hartshorne, Lieut Beresford and 3 de Menezes.

For Brindisi.—Surgeon-Gen'l C B Beatnie, Mr P O Wilkinson, Mr Robert Bird, and Lieut-Col F M Birch, Mr J Fleming, CSI, Lt-Col H M Pratt, Mr P M Jeejeebhoy, Mr C H Langley, Mr E Pettt, Mr N N Wadia, Mr D N Dady, and Rev Gray, Mr and Miss Smith, two Misses Menezies, two Messrs Menezes, Major W Hissey and Mr C B Lynch.

For Venice—Mr and Mrs W J Dare, Mr J Plummer, Mr McPherson, Mr and Mrs Whitley, Mr C Miller, Brgdr-Genl G R O Ewans, Lieut Leachft, E, Mr J Rivett-Carnac, Brgdr-Genl T Wright, and Mr J Grant.

For Suez—Mr H D La Touche, and Nicolas Schnem.

For Aden—Mr B Blair.

THE following passengers have engaged passages by the P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Thibet, Captain W. R. Jordon, sailing on 19th May, 1881.

For Brindisi.—Mr and Mrs Alfred Brett and child, Mr D Carnduff, Mr A C Campbell, Mr and Mrs W Thornton, Mr W Weston, and Captain Newgom.

For Venice.—Mrs R G Oxenham, Mr and Mrs Steiner and infant, and Mr Fachiri, Mr and Mrs Alfred Brett and child, Mrs M Bell.

26th May, s. s. Mongolia, Captain E. M. Edmond.

For Brindisi.—Mrs Boerresen, Rev L O Skrefsund, and Mr C Banks, Lt-Col J W Ridgeway, Major-Genl Reid and family, Mr S A. Wyne, Marquis de Canalle, Viscount de Galard, and E M servant.

For Southampton—Mrs Hastings Fraser and 3 children.

31st May s.s. Lombardy, Captain J. B. Chapman.

For Southampton—Hon Mr Justice R Spankie, and Miss Spankie.

LAWLESSNESS AT LAHORE.—Robberies have been very frequent at Lahore lately, and the *Civil and Military Gazette* states that the roads round the town are quite unsafe for natives after nightfall, particularly those leading from Mecan Meer and Shalamar, so much so that servants refuse to come in from Mecan Meer to wait on their masters in the evening in Lahore. The matter is serious, and the police would seem, as usual, to be quite unaware of what is going on.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
A New Soft Felt Double Hat.
Can be worn doubly or singly.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
"So cunningly devised that the outer one fits on to the inner one in such a manner as to entirely conceal the duplicate and yet not so closely as to prevent a very free access of air between the two."—*Morning Post*, March 3, 1881.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
With perfect Air-Chamber.
Sizes and shapes to the individual.

ELLWOOD HELMETS.

ELLWOOD'S PUNJAB HAT.
CAUTION.—Purchasers must see name of Makers, "ELLWOOD'S," and Trade Mark (lion rampant) is in each hat

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Young Men's Christian Association, Tea-meeting, 7-30 p.m. on board the ship Khersonese.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yester day:—Socotra, (s), from Calcutta; Henry Bolckow (s) Bussorah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—H. M. S. Euphrates to England; Henzada (s), Coast and Calcutta.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The annual tea meeting in connection with the Harbour Services will be held this (Thursday) evening at 7-30 on board the ship Khersonese. All captains, officers and seamen of ships and steamers, both in the Prince's Dock and in the Harbour, are cordially invited. A launch for friends will leave Apollo Bunder at 7 p. m. precisely.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Castalia, Lizzie English, and Calder lett the dock on Tuesday, and the s. s. Ferdinand Vandertaelen, yesterday.

FAIR.—The annual fair at the Pydhownee temple will commence to-morrow, the 13th instant, and will continue for two other successive days.

ASSAULT.—Gungasing Godasing was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting Jewraz Hemraj, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

BURSTING OF A KEROSINE-OIL LAMP.—Another accident, resulting from the bursting of a kerosine-oil lamp, from the effects of which a native girl died, is reported from Akola.

PUT BACK FOR REPAIRS.—Steamer F. Vandertaelen, which left Bombay harbour at 8-30 a. m. yesterday for Dunkirk, put back from off Water Light Ship with slight damage to engine for repair.

SUICIDE.—Dondee Bagojee, a Hindoo woman, poisoned herself by taking an overdose of opium. She was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital where she died.

THEFT.—Pandoorung Cassinath, a carpenter, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing three gold ear-ornaments, valued at Rs. 25, the property of Jenardhun Chimajee. He was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CANDIDATE FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.—Muncherjee Pestonjee Kharigott appeared yesterday before Mr. W. Webb, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, and obtained a certificate of age, in order that he may present himself a candidate at the Civil Service examination in London.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Gopall Succaram, aged twenty-five years, employed at the Albert Mills, Sooparee-Baugh, accidentally got the fingers of his left hand caught and crushed in the mill machinery on Tuesday last. The injured man was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, where three of the fingers of the injured hand were amputated.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A woman named Asha, a domestic servant in the employ of Hoosain Jan, residing at Khetwady, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing sundry gold and silver ornaments, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 78-8, the property of her mistress. She was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—The following gentleman has been duly proposed and seconded as a candidate for election as a member of the Municipal Corporation by the Justices of the Peace at a meeting to be held on Friday, the 13th instant, in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall:—Mr. J. C. de Aguiar, proposed by Mr. Shantaram Narayen, and seconded by Mr. Raghoonath Narayen Khote.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Minguel Pereira, a carpenter, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of four carriage wheels, valued at Rs. 5, the property of Muncherjee Merwanjee. The wheels were entrusted to the prisoner for repairs, but he disposed of them and appropriated the amount they were sold for to his own use. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DOCTOR CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.—Mr. Burjorjee Cursetjee, proprietor of the Industrial Press, appeared before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on Monday last, at the Girgaum Police Court, and obtained a summons against Surgeon A. H. Hughes, M.D., of the J. J. Hospital, charging him with an assault, alleged to have been committed at the female ward of the said hospital. The summons was made returnable on Wednesday, the 18th instant.

GAMBLERS.—Jehangeerjee Ruttonjee and five others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Brewin, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, prisoner No. 1 with keeping a common gaming-house at Camateepoora, Central Road, and the others with being found gaiming therein with cards, dice, and money. They were all convicted. Prisoner No. 1, being an old offender, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and the remainder were fined Rs. 10 each.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDES.—Amba Jatha, a Hindoo tailor, last evening attempted to poison himself by taking an over-dose of opium. His reason for doing so was that he had been long suffering from illness. He was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where he is under treatment.—Cursetbai Byram, a Parsee woman, aged 16, employed as a domestic servant, attempted to poison herself yesterday by taking a large quantity of arsenic. She was conveyed to the G. T. Hospital, where she is under treatment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Doobaree Nuckoo. Deceased, who was a labourer, employed at the Hindostan Mill, injured his head on the 1st instant by striking it against some portion of the mill-machinery while it was in motion, and he died from the effects. The verdict was, "that the death of the deceased was caused by tetanus, the result of a wound on the head which he had received by accidentally striking his head against the roller of a lapping-machine."

DEFAMATION AT POONA.—Benjamin Daniel, who was charged with defamation, inasmuch as he stated to the complainant's superior officers, that he, (the complainant) Tookaram bin Byaji, had, with some others, beaten and robbed, or attempted to rob, one Mahadeo Gunnesh, another employé in the Gunpowder Factory, has been convicted of that offence by Mr. E. T. Richardson, the Acting Cantonment Magistrate, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 under Section 500 of the Indian Penal Code.

THE WESTERN INDIA MILL ACCIDENT.—The result of the verdict given by the Coroner's jury empanelled to inquire into the accident at the Western India Mills dissatisfies the *Rast Goftar*. It has been proved, says the paper, that the accident which resulted in the death of seven human beings, was solely due to neglect on the part of somebody to provide adequate skilled labour in the erection of a shed. The writer thinks it a pity that the jury should not have brought the neglect home to some of those persons who were proved to have had to do mainly with the erection. There is clearly room for further investigation in the matter in the opinion of the *Rast*.

PARSEE BONE-SETTERS.—A fresh instance of the well-known Parsee bone-setters of Bombay having cured a bad case which had sorely tried the skill of European surgeons, is adduced by the correspondent of the *Bombay Samachar*. According to the writer, the Civil Surgeon of Buldana, in the Berars, dislocated one of his hands by a fall from his horse some weeks back. Believing the injury to be trivial, the Civil Surgeon treated the case himself at first, and afterwards had it attended to by other European surgeons. The effects of the dislocation, however, became aggravated, until, being persuaded to send for Mr. Bapujee Burjorjee, a Bombay bone-setter, he found almost immediate relief from his treatment.

INFANTICIDE.—The sentence of death passed on the unfortunate Brahmin widow of Orpad, near Surat, for the crime of infanticide, is considered by the *Bombay Samachar* to be much too severe. The paper finds fault, not so much with the judge as with the existing law on the subject. Considering the circumstances under which crimes of this kind are committed, the writer thinks that a short term of imprisonment would be an adequate punishment. The *Samachar* makes a feeling appeal to Government to consider the rigours which "the savagery of caste and custom" entails upon poor Hindoo widows, and the temptations to which, in their desperation, they yield; and reduce the punishment not only in the present unfortunate case, but for crimes of this nature generally.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 10TH MAY 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29·812
Temperature of the Air	86·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	77·3
Relative humidity of Air	744
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	1·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..	91·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	82·0
General Direction of Wind*	SW, SSW, SW, WSW, W, WNW, WSW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	233

* From midnight to midnight.

GOVERNMENT DOCTORS AND CONSULTING PRACTICE.

A MEETING, called at the invitation of Messrs. J. Jefferson, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, and Rahimtoola M. Sayani, was held on Tuesday afternoon at "Byramjee Hall" to consider the advisability of memorialing Government against the order prohibiting the Principal of the Grant Medical College, who is also the first physician of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, from engaging in consulting practice. Among those present were observed Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Frank Jefferson, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Tapidas Vurjdas, Gungadas Kessordas, Ardasir Framjee Moos, Lukhmidas Khemjee, Raghunath N. Khote, Dinshaw Pestonjee Kanga, Framjeebhoy C. Gangjee, Hassumbhoy Visram, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parukh, Rahimtoola M. Sayani, M. R. de Quadros, Dosabhoy N. Wadia, Dinanath Raghunath Khote, Govind Balkrishna, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Pestonjee N. Wadia, N. R. Ranina, Vundravundas Purshotumdas, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, and M. M. Moonshee.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy having read the notice convening the meeting, Dr. Thomas Blaney was, on the motion of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, called to the chair amidst cheers.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy said.—Gentlemen—When it became known last week that Government had revived the order prohibiting certain medical officers in their employ from engaging in private practice, and that this order was to include consulting practice also, loud and bitter complaints were heard on all sides; and it was considered desirable to at once go to Government with a carefully drawn up memorial, requesting them to reconsider the order and to remove the prohibition to consultation. To give effect to this wish, which was very generally expressed, I and those who are acting with me in this matter considered it proper to convene this meeting. We were induced to do so by others the Principals of Medical Colleges from giving their advice even as consultants. Now, the Principal of our only Medical College is also always the first physician of the largest hospital in the presidency, and the one man who, from his position and attainments, is best qualified to act as a consultant, and on whom the public in general, and our general practitioners in particular, have hitherto relied in cases of emergency. We are all agreed that this Government order will inflict very serious injury upon the public. We have nothing to do with the claims of individual physicians, nor the practical steps suggested by the resolution in my hands. I have no doubt this meeting completely sympathises with the object for which we have gathered here, and I know from discussions in public press and private circles, when the object of this resolution comes home to every heart which expects to share the common lot of all humanity, that that object commands the sympathy of the public of Bombay; and we might fairly expect that the memorial which I have now the honour to suggest should be presented to Government, will, if only circulated, receive signatures by hundreds and by thousands. (Applause.)

Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee seconded the proposition.

Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, in support of the proposition, said.—I had no mind to address the meeting on this occasion, but I have just this moment been asked to say a few words in support of the resolution now before the meeting, and I have much pleasure in responding to the call. Before proceeding with what I have to say on the subject, let me tell you that I have not come here as the represent

more agreeable to receive from ten to twelve per cent. for one's investments on good Government security. Now, the annexation of Tunis by France, or even the establishment of her Protectorate over the territories of the Bey, would impose on the French Government the responsibility of providing for the five per cent. of the Tunisian Bondholders. It is not, therefore, unreasonable to suppose that the aforsaid group of financiers may have had some share in working up the public and the Press of France to their present pitch of excitement on the question of Tunisian politics. Or, again, there is the less likely hypothesis that France had long ago resolved to proceed to extreme measures here, and that the favoured group of capitalists having better and earlier information than the rest of the world, acquired three-fourths of the Tunisian debt at a low price, knowing that with the establishment of French supremacy in Tunis, they could sell their stock—the interest on which would be guaranteed by France—at a high figure. However that may be, the present rise in the market is considered a bad sign by those who are anxiously awaiting news from Europe, as indicating the probability that France will be allowed to act here unchecked. It is singular to observe how the French Press, in planning and arranging the future destinies of Tunis, leave out of their reckoning the possible opposition of the mass of the inhabitants to the entry of French troops into Tunisian territory. The experience of the French in Algeria ought to have caused them to keep in view the difficulties and dangers of forcibly occupying a country against the will of its inhabitants, above all when those inhabitants are of the Mohammedan faith. The flame of fanaticism once kindled here—and, be it known, the mere rumour of a French invasion has caused the ever-smouldering spark to glow somewhat brightly—the consequences might be terrible not only to the French themselves, but also to all Europeans in the country; as, in the exaltation of fanatical excitement, these races do not pause to calculate chances or consider consequences, and would suffer themselves to be exterminated rather than yield. Their defeat, if opposed to France, would of course be certain; but the victory of the latter would, in the eyes of the whole civilised world, be too dearly bought.

Regardless of these considerations, the Parisian journals are already sketching out the Tunisian campaign. I have before me a number of the Paris *Globe*, dated 9th instant, which publishes a map of the districts to be occupied by the French, and in a leading article gives a sketch of the probable military operations, adding that the Generals in command will naturally be guided by circumstances in matters of detail. On the supposition that it may be necessary to take possession of the Capital, the writer observes that "a French fleet must blockade Goletta, and troops disembark either here or at Bizerta, the country between those points being flat, and presenting few obstacles." And after enumerating the forces to be employed in the occupation of the country, and the best way of disposing them, the article winds up thus—"The distance of Tunis from the Frontier, following the line of the railway, is one hundred and ninety-seven kilometres. At a third of that distance is situated the walled town of Beja, placed on an eminence, containing good wells, &c.—altogether a strong position, and one not to be neglected if we are obliged to construct forts for the protection of our Railway." This hint as to the construction of forts on Tunisian territory does not quite agree with the late disclaimer of the French Government of any intention but that of chastising the offending Kroumirs. I observe that the writer of the article is well informed, however, as to the character of the country and the relative positions of the points it would be desirable to occupy. I have myself lately traversed the whole length of railway, and afterwards proceeded on horseback to the Algerian frontier, which I crossed, although not penetrating as far as the scene of the alleged outrages. During my three days' journey I had opportunities of observing a certain stir and excitement among the border Arabs, caused by the French threats of invasion; the flocks and herds were also being driven towards the mountains, a sure sign that hostilities were feared. But in all accounts that I could gather of the recent trifling conflicts I found that both Algerines and Tunisians always asserted that they had been the attacked and not the attacking party.

The weather is now fine and warm, and the country looking very beautiful; the corn is everywhere in ear. Will the crops be peaceably gathered in, or trampled down beneath the feet of an invading army?

THE OCCUPATION OF TABARKA.

PARIS, April 20.

THE concentration of troops on the Tunisian frontier continues actively, but a few more days will elapse before hostilities begin. The French Expeditionary Corps, which numbers about twenty thousand men, is under the Command of General Forgemol. The Left Wing, composed of three brigades, is commanded by General Delebeque; and the Right Wing, also numbering three brigades, is under the orders of General Logerot.

A preliminary operation is now taking place. This consists of the occupation of the Island of Tabarka. The ironclad Surveillante, carrying twelve heavy guns, and the gun boats Chacal and Hyene, each having four guns, have been chosen for the task. The troops to be landed comprise about sixteen hundred men. It was while exploring the coast to find out the best point for the landing that the Hyene was fired at the other day.

The island is to serve as the base of the operations for the attack of the Kroumirs from the north. Tabarka is situated at about six hundred metres from the Tunisian coast, opposite the territories of the Kroumir tribes, and at about eight miles to the eastward of the Algerian frontier, and fifteen miles from La Calle. It has the shape of a long tortoiseshell, with a high ridge running from one end to the other. Its southern point finishes by a narrow sandbank on a level with the water, and extending to the Oued Kebir, the first river to be crossed when moving towards the frontier. The island, which measures about eight hundred metres in length by five hundred in its largest breadth, was formerly a flourishing Genoese colony, containing over seven thousand inhabitants. An old castle, a church, a Consular residence, a wall, and two jetties—the whole of them in ruins—is all that remains of the place, which is almost deserted. The castle is built on the north end of the island. It is surmounted by a tower which can be seen a long distance out at sea. The church and Consular residence are on the west coast. Opposite them are the anchorage for small vessels, the wharf, and the remains of a jetty, which was about two hundred metres in length. The roadstead and anchorage for large vessels are to the westward of the island. There is also good anchorage to the eastward, protected against north or north-westerly winds. Opposite the island, on one of the summits of the ridge of the Kroumir coast, is the Bordj Djedid, a fort now occupied by a detachment of the Tunisian troops, which have also recently occupied the castle on the Tabarka Island.

THE BEY'S FORCES.

TUNIS, April 16.

THE departure of the second detachment of troops for the frontier this morning was a striking sight. Precisely at nine o'clock a cannon shot gave the signal of departure. Ali Bey's brother and heir issued from the great gate of the Bardo Palace, riding a magnificent white horse richly caparisoned, and accompanied by a small brilliant staff, splendidly mounted. He was preceded by the sacred green banner and the colours of the troops which followed. An immense crowd filled the space fronting the Palace, but few Europeans were present. The Arab cavalry, with their white burnous and shining arms, were highly picturesque.

The Bey and his Prime Ministser witnessed the departure from an open terrace in full view of the people.

The force previously depatched numbered a hundred and fifty infantry, two hundred cavalry, and two guns; to-day the strength was nineteen hundred infantry, five hundred cavalry, and six guns, including two small mountain pieces.

As the force proceeds, gathering on its way the Goums or Arabs who are under obligation to take up arms when the Bey commands, it will number some seven thousand men, who are fully sufficient to deal with the frontier disturbances. But should the French persist in crossing the frontier, the Bey's troops will probably refire, so as to avoid a conflict, and to leave to the French Government the responsibility of the disorders that may ensue.

The Bey maintained a firm attitude in his recent interview with M. Roustan, and the tone of the latter was much milder than usual.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE BEY.

PARIS, April 17.

THE diplomatic correspondence relative to the Franco-Tunisian conflict has just been published. It is particularly interesting as showing the real state of feeling between both sides. On the 6th of April M. B. St. Hilaire wrote a Despatch to the French Charge d'Affaires for communication to the Bey, in which the French Foreign Minister said:—

"A serious peril threatens the integrity of our territory, and the security of the populations that live there under the protection of our laws. This danger comes from the unsubdued tribes that occupy a portion of the States of the Bey, and against whom the imperious duty of legitimate defence forces us to act with vigour. Unfortunately we cannot reckon on the authority of the Bey to reduce these tribes with that energy and promptness which are indispensable to a state of submission which shall render them henceforth harmless, but we have the right to reckon on the military forces of the Bey to assist in the work of necessary repression. Our Generals, therefore, will receive orders to come to a friendly understanding with the commanders of the Tunisian troops, and to inform them when their co-operation is required either in the neighbourhood of Balle or in the Valley of the Medjerda. It is as allies and auxiliaries of the sovereign power of the Bey that the soldiers of France march to action. It is also as allies and auxiliaries that we hope to act with the soldiers of Tunis, with whose support we desire to chastise definitively the authors of so many misdeeds and the common enemy of the authority of the Bey and that of France."

To this Mohammed-es-Saddok replied the next day:—

"We have been surprised at the decision taken by a friendly Government with whom we have always tried to keep up the best relation, and which in return treats us in a manner which causes us much pain. As soon as we learned of the existence of some disturbances on our frontier, we hastened to send thither an officer accompanied by a company of horsemen. From the reports of that delegate we have acquired the certainty that tranquillity exists in that region, and that the tribes in question are only uneasy about their own safety in presence of the military movements they see on French territory, and of which they believe themselves to be the object. Whether this be the case or not, the troops we have already sent, and who will be followed by others, are more than sufficient to maintain order and tranquillity in a definitive manner. If it be proved that some of our tribes have committed misdeeds, our authority has the power to arrest the guilty parties and to punish them according to their crime. We cherish the hope that the French Government will not carry out the measure it has proposed. If it persists in doing so in spite of our assurances, we desire to inform it at once that such a determination would discredit us in the eyes of our own populations, and in those of foreign countries. It might also give rise to other dangers and complications at present unforeseen. In addition, the entrance of French troops into Tunisian territory would [illegible] our Sovereign right and [illegible] to those interests which [illegible] in our country and [illegible] our safeguard. Above [illegible] the rights of [illegible] the rights of [illegible]

[illegible] RD & Co.

accept nor permit in any manner the execution of the measure of the Government, and should it be carried out against our will, we shall consider the French Republic responsible for all the consequences that may follow."

The following is the text of the protest addressed by the Bey to the European Powers. It is dated the 9th instant:—

"We are severely informed that conflicts had taken place between the Tunisian tribes and their neighbours, the Algerian tribes in the neighbourhood of Regba, in which acts of theft and other crimes were committed on both sides. We immediately sent delegates to the spot, with instructions to confer with the French delegates for the settlement of these affairs according to the rules in force between us in such matters. It was not possible to come to an understanding, and at length the Algerian Delegate abstained twice from attending the Conference, on the ground first of all that he was unwell, and then because he had received no instructions from his Government. During this time other isolated events of the same nature took place between some members of the Tunisian tribe of the Kroumirs and some members of the Algerian tribes—occurrences which are common between neighbouring tribes, even when they belong to the same country. As soon as this news reached us we immediately sent an officer with a detachment of cavalry to inquire into the facts of the case, to restore order, and to prevent our tribes from attacking their neighbours, even supposing the latter had been the first aggressors. Our Delegate assured us that our tribes obeyed our injunction, and that public order was no further troubled. Not desiring to confine ourselves to this measure alone, we have despatched our War Minister at the head of an expeditionary column composed of regular troops and horsemen. We have also decided to send our brother Sidi Ali Bey with another column, which is now being mobilised, in order to assure the tranquillity of the district and to settle the respective claims. Meanwhile we receive a Despatch in which the *Chargé d'Affaires* of France announces to us that the Government of the French Republic has decided to chastise some of the Tunisian tribes. In our reply we informed it that we had already taken the necessary steps as regards our tribes. We protested at the same time against the eventual entry of French troops on our territory—a contingency we consider in the light of a violation of our rights and of those of the Turkish Empire, of which the Regency forms an integral part. We have also addressed to the Sublime Porte a detailed report of everything that has taken place, in order to safeguard our responsibility towards it. The interest of foreigners and of subjects of European Powers in Tunis being bound up with those of the Regency, we have deemed it our duty to apply to you as well as to your fellow representatives of the Great Powers with a request that your own and their respective Government be informed of the position of affairs. We appeal to their well-known feelings of justice and equity that they may vouchsafe us their help in order to safeguard our rights and those of the Ottoman Empire. Likewise beg of them to put a stop to acts and threats which might lead to dangers for which we decline all responsibility."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

NOTICE.—The "unreserved" sale of remaining stock in trade, at No. 30, Meadow Street shop, will be resumed THIS DAY, THURSDAY, at 1-30 p. m., consisting of millinery and piece-goods in variety, and jewellery.

SALE of Morocco Leather Goods, handsome Porcelainware, Billiard Boards, Fancy Goods, choice Wines, &c. &c., at Messrs. Treacher and Co., Limited, Fort (also Building Materials at Byculla.)

Under instructions from Messrs. TREACHER and Co., Limited, the undersigned will sell by unreserved Public Auction, at the Company's Fort Building (Treacher and Co.) on TUESDAY, the 17th May, 1881, at 1-30 p.m., a quantity of surplus stock.

At the Byculla Establishment's Compound on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 1-30 p.m., a quantity of surplus building material.

Goods on view from 14th instant.

SALE OF FIVE BOILERS, WROUGHT IRON. (SECOND-HAND).

Under instructions from the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 23rd day of May next, at 4 p.m., the Mill premises of the aforsaid Company, Chinchpogly, 5 (five) second-hand wrought iron boilers, workable at a pressure of 60 lbs. They may be seen on the vacant ground opposite to the Mill, and full particulars regarding them may be learnt at any time during the day from Mr. John Hammett, the Mill Manager.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th May, 1881.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON WASTE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p. m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

70 bundles cotton waste.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST INDIA SOUCHONG TEA.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

On account of the concerned,
45 boxes, each 10 lbs., best India Souchong Tea.
28 " each 20 lbs. do.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

3 bales canvass,
10 do. grey shirtings.
1 case white dorias.
5 do. colored prints.
1 do. white shirtings.
3 cases fancy goods.
2 do. kerosine lamps, assorted.
On account of Abdool Cader Heptoola.
15 cash boxes, 6-10 inches.
On account of Mahomadally Ebramjee,
1 case violet colour.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account and at the risk of Mr. Nanabhoy Hormusjee,

ex s.s. Bothal, about 963 tons West Hartley Coals.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARL NECKLACE.

On MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Messrs Ewart, Latham and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Abdoola bin Khulifa:—

One large white pearl necklace of 45 pearls, weighing about 1,124 chows.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 12th May, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of fancy and coloured piece-goods, &c.

A few lots of wearing apparel, books, furniture, &c., &c, the property of the late Major Sydney J. Waudby.

AT 1 P. M.

1 handsome strong fashionable small pony dog-cart with a fast-trotting boy pony and brass mounted harness.

1 handsome fast-trotting silver grey mare, the property of John Fleming, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

1 handsome English-built dog-cart, the property of Lieut. H. Melvill.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 18th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Framjee Hall, Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome teakwood French-polished household furniture, large Brussels carpets, China mattings, 3, 6, 8 and 10 lights hanging chandeliers, argand lamps, &c., &c., the full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On FRIDAY, the 27th May next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Education Society's Press, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, a handsome English-built Spring buggy, a handsome iron grey Arab horse, set of plated mounted single harness, &c., &c., the property of Charles Banks, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. beg to notify that they have received instructions to sell early in June next a large quantity of very valuable plated ware by "Elkington and Co.," particulars of which will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 12th May, 1881.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PERSIAN COTTON.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Apollo Bunder in the Jutha of Noor Mahomed, by order of Hajee Mahomed Hadi Shirazee and on account and at the risk of Dharsey Bhimjee—

91 bales Persian cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Strangers' Lines, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood & Sons, a sweet-toned harmonium by P. H. J. Frazer and Gle, &c., the property of H. W. Payne, Esq., the same comprises rich star-cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, pickle and liquor frames, tea and coffee service, hot-water vegable dishes, ice pitchers, jampot, table spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, Mappin's and Roger's table cutlery, black-wood and teakwood French-polished furniture such as drawing-room, side, oval, pier, round, writing, washing and dressing tables, drawing-room, easy, low, folding reclining couches, mallet pattern, arm and without-arm chairs, dumb waiter, side board, whatnot, screen, sofa couches, carved chiffoniers, lady's writing table, round teapoys, hall chairs and hat stands, a sweet-toned harmonium by P. H. J. Frazer and Gle, music stand, 1 and 3 light hanging kerosine-oil lamps, teakwood bedsteads, camp cots, wardrobes, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, mahogany dressing glasses, flower vases, table ornaments, bath and dispense-room furniture, cooking utensils, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF T. SCARLET MULLS.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, on account of the concerned—

29 cases T. Scarlet Mulls in small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the corner of Forbes and Meadow Streets, above Mr. W. J. ESSAJI, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, &c., the property of W. Arnot, Esq., the same comprises rich star-cut glassware, superior dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated cruet, breakfast, pickle and sauce frames, tea and coffee services, biscuit box, jam-pot, ice pail, table and dessert spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, reading and solar lamps, Mappin's table cutlery, handsome teakwood furniture such as dining, drawing, dressing, pier, side, writing, washhand and dressing tables, dining, drawing, easy, folding, reclining, deck, mallet and Madras pattern arm and without-arm chairs, conversation and reclining couches, chiffonier, sideboard, teapoys, hanging and table kerosine-oil lamps, teakwood bedstead, chest of drawers, gown and clothes presses, dressing glasses, chamber stand, copying press, pictures, table ornaments, dispense and cook-room furniture, utensils, &c., &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kemara Bunder, to close consignment,

50 Superior first class Moulmein Teak Squares.

[illegible] RD & Co.

BANKS.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
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DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
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Proprietor.

Bombay, January, 1880.

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Cash Rs. 9-4 credit, Rs. 9-8 per doz. qts.

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CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts..... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ..... " 3 0 " " 7 doz.
Hogsheads.. " 60 0 per hhd.

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No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
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opposite Crawford Market.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

SPARKLING WINES.

From Messrs. DEUTZ and GELDERMANN, AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 36 0
Cabinet India, very dry	" 42 0	" 44 0
Goldlack, extra dry	" 50 0	" 52 0

From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRIK, SCHIERSTEIN.

Rheingold (Sparkling Hock)	Rs. 42 0	Rs. 44 0
Sparkling Hock	" 30 0	"
Moselle	" 30 0	"
Rheingau Champagne	" 30 0	"

CLARETS.

From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Médoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estèphe	" 12 0	" 15 0
Haut Canon	" 14 0	" 17 0
Margaux	" 16 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 25 0	" 28 0
" Mouton Rothschild	" 35 0	"

STILL HOCK.

From the WINE-GROWERS' COMPANY, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	"
Deidesheimer	" 17 8	"
Liebfraumilch	" 22 0	"
Hochheimer	" 22 0	"
Rüdesheimer	" 26 12	"
Marcobrunner	" 30 8	"

From the RHEINGAUER SCHAUMWEIN-FABRICK, SCHIERSTEIN.

Niersteiner	Rs. 17 0	Rs. 20 0
Hochheimer	" 39 8	" 42 0
Marcobrunner	" 40 0	" 43 8
Liebfraumilch	" 47 0	" 50 0
Johannisberg Cabinet	" 52 0	" 55 0
Schloss Vollradser	" 55 0	" 58 0

WHITE WINES.

From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauternes	Rs. 21 0	"
Château Yquem	" 45 0	"

From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Vin d'Harib	Rs. 37 0	"

BRANDY.

From Messrs. MUNZER and SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Cognac Fine Champagne—		
Red Bars	Rs. 25 0	"
Gold "	" 30 0	"

GERMAN BEER.

St. Pauli	Rs. 5 8	"
Pilsner	" 6 0	"

SIGG-SULZER & CO.

April 1880.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
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31, MEADOWS STREET,
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CHINCHPOOGLY STEAM PATENT ROPE-WALK.

ROPES, best quality Patent Manillas; Hemp, Oiled and Unoiled; Europe Hemp, Tarred; Coir Oiled and Unoiled; Lines; Twines, &c.

Manufactured of all sizes under European Superintendence, and Test Notes granted when required.

Tarpaulins, plain, oiled, tarred, or painted, warranted not to crack or stick together, also supplied from the Rope-Walk.

The price for Manilla Ropes is Rs. 27-8-0 per Cwt. For further information, apply to
HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.
No. 6, Apollo Street.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital application for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS
Has no equal NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for speedy and rapidity of action. CHOLERA.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

LIFE.
A JOURNAL OF GENERAL SOCIETY
AND
10 ANNAS WEEKLY.

Each Number of LIFE contains a Highly Finished Cartoon by the new and artistic process called PHOTOTYPIE. The following Portraits have already appeared, and can be had on application to Messrs COOPER & Co., Bombay:—
Mrs. Langtry, Mrs. Cornwallis West, The Countess Grosvenor, The Countess of Lonsdale, The Viscountess Castlereagh, The Marchioness of Ormonde, Princess Beatrice, Lady Carvagh, Sarah Graham, Sarah Bernhardt, Miss Pullen, Violet Fane, Madame Judith Gautier.

The following Pictures have appeared:—
The Stirrup Cup, After the Ball, High Holiday, By Proxy, When the Cat's Away, Calling the Kine, A Passing Cloud, A Connoisseur, Haidee, Punting, Don Quixote, First fruits for My Lord, My Intended, Sir! Love's Season, Martin Luther, The Capitalist, An Evening in the Terraces, My poor old Tub.

LIFE:
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NOTICES.

MESSRS. ROGER AND GALLET, the well-known Paris PERFUMERS, sole Proprietors for upward of a century of the celebrated mark of JEAN MARIE FARINA, of COLOGNE, have appointed the undersigned as their sole Agent for India. Samples and Illustrated Catalogues and Albums to be obtained at the Office of

L. SINGER & Co.,
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SAMUELSON'S PATENT LAWN MOWERS.
"THE FAVOURITE."

THIS Machine is of new design and it works easily and silently. Its construction is marvellously simple, and by a careful arrangement of the gearing, it is well adapted to cut close up to the edge, the verge of flower beds and borders. They can be had in the following sizes:—

8 Inch	Rs. 38
10 "	" 50
12 "	" 60
14 "	" 75
16 "	" 90

Our first supply of Garden seeds is expected from England early in May next.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

NOTICES.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

BRANCH OF SOCIETE GENERALE OF PARIS,

SPECIAL attention is drawn to the following favourable terms regarding Fire Insurance passed at a late Meeting of the Associated Fire Insurance Offices of Great Britain:—

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

In all Tariffs providing additional rates for the use of Artificial Light the additional rates shall be reduced by one half if the following warrants be inserted in the Policy:—

Warranted that no Artificial Light except the Electric Light only be used for any purpose.

The Company's printed Circulars relative to the lighting of every description, and Estimates will be forwarded on application to the General Manager or Chief Engineer, care of PEEL, CASSELS & CO., BOMBAY.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE,
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,500 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.
Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

ZOEDONE.

THE INDIAN ZOEDONE COMPANY, Limited, will shortly import into this Presidency, pending the completion of arrangements to manufacture it on the spot, the celebrated non-alcoholic tonic beverage ZOEDONE, the consumption of which in Europe is already enormous. Further and more detailed advertisements will shortly appear, meanwhile attention is directed to this valuable preparation as being in the highest degree suitable for India.

ZOEDONE, a delicious, sparkling beverage for daily use.

ZOEDONE is exhilarating, yet non-alcoholic.

ZOEDONE may be taken continuously as a substitute for alcoholic liquors with the most beneficial results.

ZOEDONE is refreshing, stimulating and invigorating.

ZOEDONE as a nerve and brain tonic is unrivalled.

ZOEDONE contains all the essential constituents of the blood, the brain, and nerve tissue.

ZOEDONE—For diminished vitality.

ZOEDONE—For nervous exhaustion.

ZOEDONE—For supplying nerve force.

ZOEDONE—For brain exhaustion from overstudy.

ZOEDONE—When the system is below par, and requires building up.

ZOEDONE—Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in Zoedone is to be found a complete solution of the problem, which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if Zoedone be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."

ZOEDONE is sparkling.

ZOEDONE is stimulating.

ZOEDONE is nutritive.

ZOEDONE may be drunk by persons of every age and at all times.

ZOEDONE will keep good after being opened and retains its sparkling qualities to the last.

ZOEDONE—For ladies who are weak and delicate, and require a tonic for the nerves.

ZOEDONE—For children of all ages to assist in their healthy development.

ZOEDONE—By Dr. Lucas, Bombay Medical Department, Author of the Elements of Indian Hygiene, &c. "I am of opinion that the invaluable aerated beverage 'Zoedone' deserves the highest attention at the hands of the Indian public; it is not only a healthgiving drink, but essentially, containing as it does, the quadruple, phosphates of iron, lime, potash and soda, a health-restoring drink *par excellence*, reviving and refreshing the vital powers. It would be a blessing, indeed, if we could see it introduced into hotels, restaurants, regimental messes, and canteens. To weakly females in India it would decidedly tend not only to the amelioration of their own health, but that of their offspring, the future generations of men and women. I need scarcely allude to its indication as a remedical and dietetic agent in cases of malarial cachexy, phtisis, &c. The cost at which it is sold should in itself commend Zoedone to the people in India."

ZOEDONE.—Due notice will shortly be given where and in what towns Zoedone may be obtained.

NOTICES.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key	at Rs.	40.
In German Silver case with key	"	60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless	"	60.
In fine Silver case with key	"	60.
In fine Silver case keyless	"	70.

These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong time-keeper,

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case Rs. 25.
In Hunting cases ... ... " 30.
In semi-Hunting ... ... " 35.

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

2 years guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES
FOR
RAILWAY STATIONS, HOTELS, SCHOOLS, PRISONS, HALLS, OFFICES, &c.

Entirely the best London manufacture, winding once a week.

CLOCKS (striking)					TIMEPIECES (not striking)
Rs. 135 ... 12 in.	Mahogany,	chain and fusee,	plate glass		Rs. 70
" 240 ... 12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto	lever escapement gold hairspring.	" 130
" 175 ... 12 in.	ditto	ditto	Bracket		" 60
" 225 ... 12 in.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Finest Finish	" 85
" 325 ... 24 in.	Teak	ditto	for Halls		" 190
" 365 ... 24 in.	ditto	ditto	winding and setting behind		" 245

AMERICAN CLOCKS AND TIMEPIECES
of thirty different kinds ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 each.

MARBLE AND DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS
in great variety.

PALKI AND TRAVELLING CLOCKS,
one of the largest stocks in India, and every article guaranteed to give complete satisfaction, striking hours and half hours ..... Rs. 85 to Rs. 140

do	do	on a gong ...	125 — 225
do	do	and chiming quarters.....	200 — 400
Miniature Palki Clocks, many styles			55 —